

THE CRITIC.

VOL. XXIII.—No. 577.

JULY 27, 1861.

Price 6d.; stamped 7d.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT ARCHERY MEETING.—The THIRD ANNUAL MEETING of the ARCHERS of the UNITED KINGDOM will take place in the Grounds on TUESDAY and THURSDAY next, JULY 30th, and AUGUST 1st. Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of competing are requested to make immediate application to Mr. N. MERRELL, Crystal Palace, Sydenham; or to Mr. THOMAS ALDRED, 120, Oxford-street, who will furnish every information in reference to the Meeting. Shooting will commence each day at Eleven o'clock by the Gentlemen, and at Half-past Two by the Ladies. Display of the GREAT FOUNTAINS and entire Series of Waterworks on Tuesday, at Five o'clock. Open at 10. Admission each day One Shilling.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—BLONDIN WILL MAKE AN ASCENT over the FOUNTAINS on MONDAY next, July 29, at Five o'clock precisely. To exhibit his Wondrous and Daring Feats, three enormous Masts have been erected on the Terrace, over which has been strained, at a considerably increased elevation, and immediately over the Fountains, the Rope made expressly for this purpose—above Two Thousand Feet in length. The Fountains will be played during the whole period of the Performance. During the Performance the Terrace, Flowerbeds, Lawns, and most frequent resort of the people, excepting the two broad Terrace-walks and the Upper Slope. The BAND of the COLDSTREAM GUARDS will attend. All other Attractions as usual. Admission, One Shilling, but to afford the opportunity for all classes of Visitors to witness these Extraordinary Exhibitions, Reserved Seat Tickets will be issued for the North and South Open Corridors, at Half-a-crown each; for the Queen's Box, Centre Corridor, at Five Shillings each; or for the Upper Centre Corridor, at Half-a-guinea each.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The GRISI CAREWELL FESTIVAL.—The Directors of the Crystal Palace have the pleasure to announce that they have made arrangements to give a GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL in honour of the FAREWELL of MADAME GRISI.—This Festival will take place on WEDNESDAY next, JULY 31st. It has probably never before been made to impart to it the public favour to sustain for twenty-nine successive seasons the highest and most arduous characters of the Lyric Drama, and certainly never with such unanimous commendations as have been unceasingly bestowed on Madame Grisi. The Directors are convinced that not only will the higher classes, who have been the most frequent resort of Madame Grisi's artistic triumphs, participate in their sentiments on this occasion, but they feel sure that the retirement of that lady will cause a general feeling of deep regret to all the lovers of music in this country. In organising, therefore, this Farewell Festival, arrangements have been made to impart to it the character of a popular ovation. The holders of both classes of season tickets will be admitted to the Festival without charge; while, at the same time, the price of admission to the public in general is placed at such a moderate sum as will, in all probability, ensure an immense assemblage to bid farewell to the great prima donna. The following celebrated artists will appear on this occasion: Madame Penco, Madame Didie, Madame Tiberini, Signor Mario, Signor Tiberini, Signor Ronconi, Signor Graziani, M. Zeller, Signor Tagliola, Signor Neri-Baraldi, Monsieur Taura, Signor Taura, and Madame Grisi, who will sing some of her most popular music.

Conductor.—Mr. COSTA. Who has most kindly undertaken to conduct on this occasion. The orchestra will comprise the entire band of the Italian Opera and that of the Crystal Palace Company, the chorus of the Royal Italian Opera, the additional choirs engaged in Rossini's "Guillaume Tell," with a careful selection of Choral Musicians from the Sacred Harmonic Society, Exeter Hall, the whole forming an effective Operatic Orchestra of the unusual extent of THREE HUNDRED PERFORMERS. The performance will take place in the Centre Transient on the front portion of the Great Handel Orchestra, which will be so closed as to secure the best acoustic effects. The Programme will comprise the following Choral pieces: "Mi Manca la Voce," from "Mose in Egitto".....Rossini. "La Cerita".....Rossini. "Prayer and Finale," "Masaniello".....Auber. Benediction of the Poignards, "Hu-u-enots".....Meyerbeer. The Overtures to "La Gazza Ladra" and "Masaniello." Madame Grisi will sing "Qui in Voce," "Oh mio Fernando," in the duet from the "Huguenots," with Signor Mario; and with Madame Didie, the duet "Ebben a te Ferice," from "Semiramide." (The entire Programme will be duly announced.) **PRICES OF TICKETS.**—In the desire to fix such a rate as will ensure a large attendance, the Price of Admission is fixed at Half-a-crown. Reserved Seats in front of the Orchestra, to Blocks C and G at the Handel Festival, will be issued at Five Shillings each. Reserved Seats, unnumbered, around the above seats, at Half-a-crown. Stalls in the Corner Galleries, Five Shillings each. The Ticket-offices at the Crystal Palace, at the Box-office of the Royal Italian Opera, the usual Agency of the Company and the Opera, and the Office at No. 2, Exeter Hall, are now supplied with Tickets for sale; and in order to insure Stalls in eligible positions, immediate application is requisite. Crystal Palace, Wednesday, July 24th, 1861.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE of GREAT BRITAIN. Patron.—H.R.H. THE PRINCE CONSORT, R.G. The ANNUAL MEETING will be held at PETERBOROUGH JULY 28 to 30, under the patronage of the Marquis of Exeter, K.G. the Lord Lieutenant of Northamptonshire, and the Lord Bishop of Peterborough. Programmes may now be obtained at the Office of the Institute, 26, Suffolk-street, Pall-Mall. A Museum of Antiquities, Works of Art, &c., will be formed, including a Special Series of Portraits of Mary Queen of Scots, and objects associated with her History. T. WARWICK BROOKS, Secy-tarv.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE. The NEXT MEETING will be held at MANCHESTER, commencing on WEDNESDAY, September 4, 1861, under the Presidency of WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, Esq., LL.D., C.E., F.R.S. The Reception Room will be The Porico, in Mosley-street. Notices of Communications intended to be read to the Association, accompanied by a statement whether or not the author will be present at the meeting may be addressed to JOHN PHILLIPS, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., Assistant General Secretary, University Museum, Oxford; or to R. D. DARBISHIRE, Esq., B.A., F.R.S., ALFRED NEILD, Esq., J. THURMAN RANSOME, Esq., M.A., and Professor ROSCOE, R.A., Local Secretaries, Manchester. JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S., General Treasurer, 6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

MR. FREDERICK VIZETELLY will oblige by COMMUNICATING with Mr. S. O. Beeton, 218, Strand, W.C.

UNIVERSITY of DUBLIN.—The ELECTION to the PROFESSORSHIP of ARABIC and HINDUSTANEE will be held on THURSDAY, October 10th, 1861. Candidates are requested to send their applications and testimonials on or before that day to the Registrar of the University, from whom further particulars may be learned. By order, JAMES H. TODD, D.D., Registrar. Trinity College, July 1, 1861.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY of London. Regent's-park.—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL MEETING of the Fellows of this Society, to receive the Report of the Council and Auditors for 1861, and to Elect the Council and Officers for the ensuing year, will be held on SATURDAY, the 10th day of August next, at the Gardens of the Society, Inner Circle, Regent's-park. The chair to be taken at one o'clock. J. D. C. SOWERBY, Secretary. July 25, 1861.

WEST DARTFORD BOOK-HAWKING SOCIETY. Bromley Di-trict, S.P.C.K.—The SITUATION of HAWKER and AGENT to the above Societies is now VACANT. Candidates to apply, either personally or by letter, post paid, to the Secretary, the Rev. H. C. ADAMS, Bromley College, Kent, S.E. Salary, 10s. per week; 20 per cent. on all sales (except those to members of Parent Society), and part payment of the rent of depot. Average value of the above, 100s. a year.

NORWICH UNION LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—Instituted 1868. Secretary.—Sir SAMUEL RIGNOLD. The whole of the profits divided with the assured. Ample security offered by an accumulated capital of 2,000,000. One-half of the first five annual premiums may remain as a permanent charge upon policies granted for the whole duration of life. The Income of the Society is upwards of 237,000l. The amount insured is upwards of 5,078,000l. Since its commencement 37,700 policies have been issued, and 5,601,555s. paid to the representatives of 6,854 deceased members. The bonuses may be applied at the option of the assured as follows:—As a bonus added to the policy, or the amount may be received at once, that is, its cash value, or it may be applied in reduction of the future annuity premium. The rates of premium are lower than those of some offices by nearly 10 per cent., a benefit in itself equivalent to an annual bonus. For prospectuses apply at the Society's offices, Surrey-street, Norwich, and 6, Crescent, Blackfriars, London.

THE PRESS.

A REPORTER, who can assist at ease, read, and sub-edit, and who has a practical knowledge of the French language, seeks EMPLOYMENT. Could invest a small capital in any remunerative literary undertaking. Address "J. D., 19, Wilson-street, Gray's-inn-road, London.

WANTED by an EDITOR of ability and experience a SITUATION in some healthy locality. Has good advertising connections, or is open to an ENGAGEMENT TO WRITE LEADERS. Is a first-class writer, and well up in all the duties of a Journalist. Terms moderate. Address "A. B. C., No. 577, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

TO PUBLISHERS, EDITORS, &c.—An experienced writer for the press, whose acquaintance among publishers is limited, is now at leisure several hours daily, and solicits EMPLOYMENT. Communications appointing an interview will be attended to promptly. Please address "M. R. P., News Rooms, 68, Cheapside, E.C.

EDITOR or SUB-EDITOR.—A Gentleman, who is about to relinquish his present appointment, wishes an ENGAGEMENT as EDITOR (of a Provincial Journal, or as SUB-EDITOR or CONTRIBUTOR to a London Paper. The most satisfactory references as to ability and character can be given. Address "BETA," care of Messrs. Chas. Mitchell and Co., Newspaper Press Directory Office, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

A GOOD INCOME from a MOIETY in PARTNERSHIP, in a first-class London weekly journal. Price 500l.—Address T. HOPKINS, Esq., Mr. Bowles's, Stationer, 224, High Holborn.

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LITERARY.—To PRINTERS, &c.—To be SOLD or LEASED OUT, suitable for a gentleman, an easily-managed desirable MONTHLY JOURNAL Terms very moderate. Apply to W. VENN, Esq., Solicitor, 3, New-Inn, Strand, W.C.

THE ARTS.

LIVERPOOL SOCIETY of FINE ARTS. President. The Right Hon. the EARL of SEFTON, Lord Lieutenant, &c. The recipients of the special circular D. I. are respectfully informed their Works intended for the forthcoming Exhibition should be delivered to the several Agents on or before the 10th of August next, not later. The Works in Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture of other contributors must be delivered, free of cost, not later than the 17th of August, addressed "per Pickford and Co." to the Queen's Hall, Bold-street, Liverpool. Important alterations are being made in the Exhibition Gallery, through which the light will be greatly improved, and the space in the "line" increased. Agents. London.—Mr. James Burlett, 10, Foley-street, W. Edinburgh.—Mr. Daniel Bruce, Green-side-place. Dublin.—Mr. A. Leese, 40, Lower Sackville-street. Bristol.—Mr. John Frost, Clare-street. Secretary.—G. O'Connell, 21, North John-street, Liverpool, July 18.

SECOND ANNUAL CITY EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS by MODERN ARTISTS is now OPEN at HAYWARD and LEGGATT'S GALLERY. Entrance by 28, Cornhill. Admission on presentation of private address card.

LAZARUS, COME FORTH! By DOWLING. This Work, pronounced by the first critics to be the finest Scripture Picture of the age, is now on VIEW at BEZEMANN'S, 28, Oxford-street, W. Admission 6d.; Friday and Saturday 1s.

HOLMAN HUNT'S GREAT PICTURE. THE EXHIBITION of HOLMAN HUNT'S celebrated PICTURE of "The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple," begun in Jerusalem in 1834, and completed in 1860, is now OPEN to the public, at the German Gallery, 168, New Bond-street, from 12 to 6. Admission 1s.

SEE CORREGGIO'S ECCE HOMO (Christ Condemned by Pilate in the Judgment Hall), pronounced to be the finest picture in the world, and valued at 20,000l., ON VIEW from 9 till dusk. Admission, including the collected critiques from the public press, 6d. At Gardner's Gallery, 119, Oxford-street, W.

CROMWELL REFUSING the CROWN of ENGLAND offered by Parliament A.D. 1657, containing upwards of 30 authentic Portraits, nearly life size, painted by Maguire, the property of Frank Crossley, Esq., M.P.—Messrs. J. and R. JENNINGS beg to announce that this fine PICTURE is now on VIEW at their Gallery, 63, Chesapeake, E.C., from 10 to 5 daily. Admission by invitation or address card.

VICTORIA CROSS GALLERY.—Third Season.—Daily, from 10 till 7. Admission 1s.—OUR HEROES and their DEEDS, painted by L. W. Desanges. Episodes of battle: Alma, Inkermann, Balaklava, the Trenches, Sebastopol, the Persian War, and the field of India. The collection largely increased. Descriptive catalogue, 6d. Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. JAS. ROWE, Secretary.

IS NOW OPEN, EXHIBITION of the EIGHT HISTORICAL PICTURES painted by WILLIAM BELL, SCOTCH for Sir W. Calvesley Trevelyan, Bart., illustrating the History of the English Border—Building the Roman Wall, St. Cuthbert the Hermit, Venerable Bede, The Descent of the Dances, The Spur in the Dish, Bernard Gilpin, Grace Darling, Our own Day. French Gallery, 120, Pall-mall. Admission 1s.

SALOON for ARTS and ANTIQUITIES. A rich Collection of Antiquities, Old and Modern Paintings, Water-Colour Drawings, Engravings, Sculptures, Wood Sculptures, Armour, Carved Frames, Gems, &c. &c. is OPEN at Briener-street, 49, Munich. HERR SPENGLER, Proprietor. Commissions for purchase at public sales will be conscientiously executed. The proprietor is permitted to refer to the "Critic Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand," as voucher for his respectability.

Now ready, price 5s.; by post, on roller, 5s. 6d. **MAGNA CHARTA, EMBLAZONED in GOLD and COLOURS,** an exact Fac-simile of the Original Document (A.D. 1215) preserved in the British Museum, printed on fine plate-paper, nearly 3 feet long by 2 feet wide, with the Arms and Seals of the Barons ELABORATELY EMBLAZONED in GOLD and COLOURS. Copied by express permission. London: JOHN CAMDEN HOTTE, Piccadilly, W.

MUSIC.

HEREFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL, in the Cathedral and Shire Hall, September 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th.—Miss Tietjens, Mme. Weiss, and Miss Louise Pyne, Mme. Salton-Dolby, Miss Susan Pyne, Sig. Glingini, Mr. Montem Smith, and Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Winn, and Mr. Weiss. Programmes may be obtained of the conductor, G. TOWNSHEND SMITH, Hereford.

THE MOTETT CHOIR of the ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY will give their THIRD and LAST PERFORMANCE of church music this season on Wednesday evening July 31, at the Architectural Union, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street, at eight o'clock. Reserved seats, 5s.; unreserved, 2s. 6d.; back seats, 1s. To be had at MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; at Mr. NOVello's, 63, Dean-street, Soho, and 35, Poultry; at Mr. MASTERS'S, 33, Aldersgate-street, and 78, New Bond-street; and Mr. HAYES'S, 5, Lyall-street, Chesham-place.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL, in aid of the Funds of the General Hospital, on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th of August. Principal Vocalists: Miss Tietjens, Mme. Rudersdorf, Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Adeline Patti, Mme. Salton-Dolby, and Miss Palmer; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Montem Smith, Sig. Glingini, Mr. Soutley, and Sig. Belletti. Organist, Mr. Simpson. Conductor, Mr. Costa.

Outline of the Performances. Tuesday Morning—"Elijah"—Mendelssohn. Wednesday Morning—"Samson"—H. nbel. Thursday Morning—"Messiah"—Handel. Friday Morning—Grand Service in D.—Beethoven; "Israel in Egypt"—Handel. Tuesday Evening—A Miscellaneous Concert, comprising Overture, "Siege of Corinth"—Rossini; Grand Finale, "Lorely"—Mendelssohn; Overture, "Der Freyschutz"—Weber; Selections from Operas, &c. Wednesday Evening—"The Creation"—Haydn. Thursday Evening—A Miscellaneous Concert, comprising Overture and Music to Shakespeare's "Mid-summer Night's Dream"—Mendelssohn; Overture, "Guillaume Tell"—Rossini; Selections from Operas, &c.; Overture, "Masaniello"—Auber. Friday Evening—"Judas Maccabeus"—Handel. Parties requiring detailed programmes of the performance may have them forwarded by post, or may obtain them on application to Mr. Henry Howell, Secretary to the Committee, 34, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham. J. O. MASON, Chairman.

A CLERGYMAN'S DAUGHTER, being anxious to increase her income, is desirous of UNDERTAKING some HOME EMPLOYMENT, either as amanuensis or TRANSCRIBER. She writes a legible hand, and a moderate sum would gladly be taken. Address "BESTING," Redland Post-office, Bristol.



SALES BY AUCTION.

First Portion of the very Important Collection of Autograph Letters and Historical MSS. of ROBERT COLE, Esq., F.S.A. MESSRS. PUTTICK and SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C. (west side), on MONDAY, JULY 29, and four following days, the first Portion of the entire, extensive, and very valuable COLLECTION of AUTOGRAPHS and MANUSCRIPTS of ROBERT COLE, Esq., F.S.A. In this Important Collection of

AUTOGRAPHS will be found those of Royal Personages of England, commencing with Henry the Seventh, and of France from the time of Francis the First—very ample collections relative to Queen Caroline, in 10 large vols.—Holograph Letters of Oliver Cromwell, series of Autographs of Archbishops and Bishops, Military and Naval Commanders, Literary Men, Artists, Dr-matists, and other Celebrities—Volumes of Letters of William Cowper and Sir Walter Scott—Johnsoniana, including five Letters, &c., of Dr. Samuel Johnson—a large Series of Letters of celebrated American Presidents, Signers of the Declaration, and Papers illustrative of the History of the War of Independence—and a very extensive Collection of Autographs of celebrated Persons of various Nations, not included in any of the preceding Classes, comprising some unusual and very important names (Flora Macdonald, Handel, Otway, Captain Coram, Major Andre, &c.).

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TO LITERARY and MECHANICS' INSTITUTIONS.—MR. C. FAHIAN is open to ENGAGEMENTS to deliver LECTURES and ENTERTAINMENT, with Vocal Illustrations, assisted by Miss Nina Vincent. Address Fox's Music Repository, Gloucester-place, Brixton, S.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—A gentleman, of good education, age 30, is desirous of obtaining an APPOINTMENT as above. The highest references can be given. Address "G.," care of Mrs. Hobbs, 7, Fumival's-inn, W.C.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, &c.—A young surgeon, who has ceased following the profession, is open to an ENGAGEMENT in the above capacity. Would be found particularly valuable to an invalid gentleman. Address "Z.," care of G. R. Burn, Esq., Solicitor, Great Carter-lane, Doctors'-commons, E.C.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.—Open daily (Sunday excepted). Admission 1s. on Mondays 6d. The Band of the Royal Horse Guards will, by permission of Colonel Ballie, perform in the Gardens every Saturday, at 4 o'clock, until further notice. Among the latest additions is a breed of young Emus, hatched in the Gardens. An official Guide-book is sold in the Gardens, price 6d.

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ENGLISH MASTER in a Lancashire private school. Must be able to take mathematics to quadratics, and three books of Euclid; French or Latin an advantage. Play-ground duty alternate. Salary from 40l. to 50l., with board, lodging, and considerable domestic comfort. Applicants to state full particulars as to age, qualifications, experience, last engagement, time spent there, and salary received, also personal appearance. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4070, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

FIRST MASTER in an asylum near London. Required a gentleman about 30 years of age and possessed of experience in tuition. Must be able to impart a good English education; a knowledge of French is desirable. Salary not less than 100l., with board, lodging, and washing. The appointment will best suit an unmarried man. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4072, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

RESIDENT MASTER in a private school, near London, to take French conversationally, drawing, writing, and the ordinary English subjects. A liberal salary will be given. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4074, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

TEACHER in a clergyman's school in the north of England. Required a young man about 18 years of age, to assist in teaching the junior classes. One who has received a good education, and wishes to continue his studies, would receive assistance in them from the principal. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4076, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

TUTOR in a boarding-school in Scotland. Required a Graduate of Oxford or Cambridge to teach mathematics and classics, and who has had experience in teaching these subjects. Salary 60l. (session of ten months), with board and residence (a separate bed-room). To a thoroughly qualified tutor every encouragement will be given. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4078, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

TUTOR in a boarding school in Scotland. Required a gentleman to teach French, German, and drawing in various styles, and who has had experience in teaching these subjects. Must be a Protestant. Salary 50l. with board and residence (a separate bed-room). To a thoroughly qualified tutor every encouragement will be given. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4080, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT MASTER in a Dorset grammar-school, to take the younger classes in Latin and Greek and the usual English subjects; also to assist in teaching and also willing to attend generally in school and lodging. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4082, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT in a Warwickshire private school. Required, a young man capable of teaching Latin, French, and the rudiments of Greek to boys under 13 years of age, and also willing to attend generally in school and ground duties. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4084, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT in an endowed school in North Wales, to take junior classes, Greek and Latin, and English generally; one possessed of a knowledge of drawing would be preferred. Address, stating salary required, and giving references, inclosing two stamps, Box 4086, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GENERAL ASSISTANT MASTER in a private boarding school in Berkshire. Must be competent to take the usual English routine, with French and drawing, and also willing to attend generally in school and play-ground. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4088, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

JUNIOR ASSISTANT in a Dorset grammar school (small and select). Required a young man, of gentlemanly address, to teach writing (plain), arithmetic, and to assist generally with the junior boys. A youth preparing for the university might reside in the family of the head master, and receive assistance in return for his services. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4090, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNOR in a Lincolnshire farmhouse to instruct three children from 4 to 7 years of age in a sound English education with music. Applicants to state age and salary required, and to give reference to their last situation. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4092, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNOR in a farmhouse. Required a young lady to instruct in English only, and to take the charge of three children, the eldest of which is 9; must be willing to make herself generally useful. Applicants to state age, salary, &c. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4094, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNOR in a family. Required a young lady to instruct and take the entire charge of four children, and to make herself generally useful. Applicants to state salary required, &c. Locality, Lincolnshire. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4096, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNOR in a clergyman's family. 20 miles from London. Required an experienced lady, whose age is not less than 30, to instruct four children (the eldest 14 years of age) in English, good drawing, and singing. Must be a member of the Church of England, and capable of leading the village choir. Applicants to state age, experience in training, and give references. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4098, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNOR. Wanted a lady of decided piety and well-informed mind. Good French and music indispensable. Applicants to state age, salary required, &c. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4100, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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THE CRITIC.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE PROMISED COMMISSION to inquire into the state of our Public Schools has been granted, and it seems in a great measure to have been modelled on the late Royal Commission, whose propositions have given such universal dissatisfaction. The Commission in question was, with the exception of Mr. EDWARD MIALI, composed solely of Members of the University of Oxford, and Oxford crochets have cropped out largely in the report. The newly-appointed Commission consist of eight members, inclusive of the Secretary—five of whom also are Oxford men, and two Cambridge; one, the EARL OF CLARENDON, being unconnected with either University. The notable stand which Cambridge has lately made against the educational vagaries of the sister University make us wish much that the Oxford element did not preponderate so largely in this Commission.

With regard to the schools, the present state of which is to be made the subject of inquiry, we see one remarkable omission, viz., that of Christ's Hospital. Its revenues are three times as great as those of Eton; and notably there are very many points in the great city school which need reform. The late Commission strongly urged the abolition of the system of donation governors; and indeed it needs no argument to prove that the system which gives any man, however ignorant and prejudiced he may be, an influential voice in the disposal of 60,000*l.* per annum by a single payment of 500*l.*, is one which invites, or rather demands, revision. Many of the Committee-Governors of Christ's Hospital are men of mark, but there are others whose only capacity for legislating for a vast educational establishment is that they have sold fags to, or cut broadcloth for, an extra amount of solvent customers. We are bound, indeed, to admit, that feelings of charity have probably influenced them; but then charity, in this case, has not been its own reward, as, considered simply in the light of a commercial speculation, the investment is by no means an unprofitable one. Another reason why the state of Christ's Hospital should be inquired into is, that her great wealth and the enormous value of the ground on which she stands, would enable her, without difficulty, to remove her eight hundred boys, now cooped up in some two acres of City ground, to a site where fresh air and a greater space may be had. One reason, indeed, and only one that we know of—save always the *religio loci* or *loculi*—that of place or purse—has been alleged against such a removal, viz., that the vicinity to the city enabled the school to catch the donations of wealthy cheesemongers or grocers, whose *propre amour* was appealed to by the fact that they were allowed, for so many days in the year, to walk through the centre of a crowded hall, amid the sounds of a pealing organ, and thus signify to the boys and their assembled parents and relatives that as green wand bearers they were some of the good and generous men who had among them contributed some few thousand pounds, and thus obtained the management of a yearly revenue of 60,000*l.* We would not be mistaken in making these remarks. Many of the governors of the school are men whose names are a guarantee that the considerable sum which they have paid into the school exchequer reached it from the best and kindest motives which can sway the human heart. But by this payment a governor might, and sometimes did, give a school presentation to a juvenile dunce, whose only claim was that he was the son of the footman or butler of the said governor, and needed absolutely to be taught his letters. Parish presentations, too, sent, and still sent, in boys who would have been much better off in the workhouse, and whose only claim to share in the benefits of Christ's Hospital was, that the parents had been very poor for generations, and they themselves were dull in mind and weak in body, and so unable to be turned to the more immediately profitable occupation of frightening crows or picking up stones. We say it emphatically that Christ's Hospital, at least as much as any of the seven schools mentioned, needs and demands reform. We cannot help fancying, too, that we see the reason why it has not fared like St. Paul's and Merchant Taylors' Schools. The commission just happily defunct recommended "that the Hospital be placed under the inspection of the Privy Council," in other words that it be made a national school of at once. We trust that this recommendation, like a good many others which are to be found in the same report, was made from pure ignorance; but this omission of the name of Christ's Hospital from the newly-appointed commission, is very far from being re-assuring to those persons who take an interest in its welfare—and we say at once that the management of donation-governors is for very many reasons infinitely preferable to that of the Privy Council, and that to turn the nursing mother of so many famous Englishmen into a national school, would be a dire mistake. We are quite sure, however, that Christ's Hospital has too many friends to allow her to be thus desecrated, without making a hearty and vigorous attempt to save her from the unkindly patronage of a pedantic bureaucracy.

A paragraph has been published by some of our contemporaries stating that "Sir BENJAMIN BRODIE having, in consequence of his failing health, resigned the Presidency of the Royal Society, it was determined by the Council to propose in the house-list Colonel SABINE as his successor. Many Fellows, however, while having a regard for the position of Colonel SABINE, were desirous of obtaining one for the office of greater distinction in Europe, and communicated with Lord

BROUGHAM, who has consented to accept the office if elected; and a memorial is now in course of preparation to the Council to place the noble Lord's name forward, so as to obviate a contest. The memorial will not be presented until October, as the Council do not meet until that time, when it is expected it will be numerously signed." The facts of the case we believe to be these: Sir BENJAMIN BRODIE, from the motive stated, has declined to be put in nomination for the Presidency at the next Anniversary of the Royal Society, November 30, and General (not Colonel) SABINE has been asked to allow himself to be named as Sir BENJAMIN's successor in the chair. It is also, we believe, true that certain of the Fellows are getting up a requisition to Lord BROUGHAM for permission to nominate him. This, we think, is a mistake; though one evidently arising from very good motives. The distinguished position of Lord BROUGHAM as a statesman, a legislator, a judge, a man of letters, and a man of science, is too high to admit of dispute; but we doubt whether his great and important duties will allow him, at his already advanced age, to devote that time and attention to the Presidentship of the Royal Society which that office requires for its proper fulfilment. That office is not a mere empty dignity, nor is it one that, like the Lord-Rectorship of Edinburgh, requires scant labour and attention. The President of the Royal Society should be a man who has not only the will, but the power to actively superintend the proceedings of the Society, to take a prominent part in them, and to promote by his own personal exertions whatever may seem to tend to the advancement of scientific knowledge and the scientific position of the nation. Such duties as these, HENRY BROUGHAM, twenty years ago and with one-half his present work upon his shoulders, would have been well able to undertake; but he could no more perform them now than he could rival the labours of HERCULES. General SABINE, on the other hand, has really performed these duties for some time past. During the temporary retirement of Sir BENJAMIN BRODIE, enforced upon him by ill-health, General SABINE has been the *locum tenens* of the President, and his high character as a zealous and able scientific man, added to his known zeal for the prosperity of the society, imperiously demand that there should be no difference of opinion in electing him to the chair of NEWTON and of DAVY.

We are not sorry that Mr. STIRLING addressed to Lord PALMERSTON the observations which he did on Tuesday night, *à propos* of the Civil List pensions. Perhaps it would have been better had he omitted all mention of the person whose obnoxious name has been removed from the list, to which it only gained admission by false representation. Notoriety is to such persons the breath of their nostrils, and now that the evil has been remedied, obviously the best and wisest course is to say no more about it. The gift from the Royal Bounty Fund of which Mr. STIRLING complained was not, as we take it, in the nature of a reward, nor is it to be understood in the light of an assertion that the recipient is not an utterly unworthy person. It was rather a vindication of the Royal benevolence, which, in the opinion of some, may have been slightly compromised by the apparently ungracious act of withdrawing what had been already granted. In quitting that utterly insignificant topic, we are glad that Lord PALMERSTON gave an assurance that "every precaution should be taken against the recurrence of such a case."

But though such a case may not easily recur, it is worth while to consider whether some principle may not usefully be laid down for regulating the distribution of these pensions. There can be no doubt, as Mr. STIRLING said, that pensions are granted under pretence of literary merit, to persons who have no such merit. The worst of it is that these pensions come to be regarded in the light of alms granted to persons mainly in consideration of their necessitous position, and as the necessities of a literary man are not uncommonly in an inverse ratio to his merits, it consequently happens that very undeserving persons come to be selected. Now the practice of the late Sir ROBERT PEEL seems to have been a very wholesome one, as an examination of the Pension List will show. He did not mince 1200*l.* into small sums, but divided it into fair slices, such as persons of merit might accept without shame; and he gave them—not as alms—but as testimonies of national recognition. And this, we take it, is the proper course to follow. The Civil List Pension Fund is not a charitable institution by any means; it is for the benefit of "such persons as have just claims on the Royal beneficence, or who, by personal service to the Crown, or by performing their duties to the public, or by useful discoveries in science or art have merited the approbation of their Sovereign." The test therefore is duties to the public and approbation of the Sovereign; and it was by this that Sir ROBERT PEEL gauged the merits of the claimants. This is how it comes to pass that such names as ADAMS, JOHN WILSON, HIND, WORDSWORTH, TENNYSON, OWEN, ROBERT BROWN, and Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON appear upon the list. If the Premier would adopt this principle and make the *minimum* of the pensions 100*l.*, instead of the paltry dribblets of 25*l.* and 50*l.*, the pensioners would look more like recipients of a national compliment, and less like mendicants into whose hats a copper has been dropped, than they are made to do at present.

Messrs. SOTHEBY and WILKINSON have issued an amusing catalogue of "The Ethnological and Miscellaneous Portion of the Museum of the Royal United Service Institution," to which are added "a few specimens of Early Irish Antiquities," &c., the property of the Rev.

Dr. NELIGAN, of Cork. The dispersion of even a portion of that remarkable collection of odds and ends which encumbered the curious building in Whitehall-yard, is of itself a noteworthy circumstance, and a brief examination of the catalogue serves to show the very various nature of the collection. Here we have Egyptian, Etruscan, Mexican, Greek, Roman, and other specimens; South American and Mexican vases; objects illustrative of New Zealand civilisation; Indian and Persian antiquities; Chinese and miscellaneous articles; Assyrian and Persipolitan sculpture; and a "very large and important bronze image of Buddha." Some of the items are very curious—notably "three whistling jars of very curious form, which were so constructed that, when filled with water and shaken,

they produced a shrill note, in various keys." Another, "a pair of deer's horns, found on the plains of Sonora, in Mexico; they are curiously locked together; two bucks have apparently fought, and the one having thrust its horn through the skull of the other, caused its instant death. The survivor, thus locked to its antagonist, must have perished from hunger." A third—this is a very "job lot"—"An instrument of torture from a South American nunnery; pearl-diver's nose apparatus; a portion of a deed destroyed by fire at the Royal Exchange; Jewish phylacteries; serpentine marble obelisk, from Connemara; model of a tomb of one of the kings of Candy, in Ceylon; and a Hindoo prayer-rattle from Thibet." Surely there is something here to suit every taste.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

SCIENCE.

On Food and its Digestion; being an Introduction to Dietetics. By WILLIAM BRINTON, M.D. London: Longman. 1861.

THE GLOBE ITSELF and all that it contains fades daily, and is incessantly renewed. Absolute stability and immutable permanence are attributes foreign to any earthly form, animate or inanimate. The rock wastes; the seas rise in vapour; the air is altered by gaseous diffusion. This law of renovation works actively upon the animal fabric. The essence of the life of the body is bodily change. The various acts of which life is made up—voluntary acts of thinking, moving, or involuntary acts of breathing, blood-circulating and secreting—are not so much dependent on incessant metamorphosis of tissue as on being themselves incarnate change. This perpetual change is carried on while life lasts, and the body, in living, passes through an unceasing cycle of metamorphoses which engages all its tissues, and conducts their elements through various stages of combination, until it throws them off in effete and useless form. The researches of chemists have been laboriously directed to the minute investigation of the nature and extent of the changes which go on in the organism of a healthy living man, and the result of their calculations leads us to the conclusion that in this typical man the maintenance of the body requires about 6lbs. of food and drink (42-760 grains) in the course of the twenty-four hours. Dr. Brinton has in this volume carefully studied the relations of food to man in this physiological relation, and has produced a book replete with accurate and reliable statements of modern conclusions, and throughout all its chapters, distinguished by clear and judicious exposition of whatever is known in relation to the functions of food, and the manner of its digestion.

The popular distinction between food and drink is not recognised by the physiologist. Although Escobar, the great Spanish casuist, could carry the principle "*liquidum non rumpit jejunum*" to its furthest point, and permit his pious co-religionists to fast on the stiffest of chocolate, as being drink and not food; yet modern chemists could point out that this included nearly all the elements of desirable food. Food includes drink, and not only such compound drinks as chocolate, but especially and largely water. About four-fifths of the body is made up of water combined with the tissues; and if a man weighing 140lbs. were put into an oven and all the water slowly driven off without wasting any other part of his tissues, he would be reduced to some 28lbs. in weight. A notion of the reduced state of the dry Adam may be had by a glance at the Egyptian mummy, who has lost all the water of his body and not much else. Moreover, the nourishment of the body is only carried on by the aid of water as a solvent, in dissolving and carrying into the blood nutritive matter, and removing from it injurious waste products. This function of water is painfully illustrated by the details of death from thirst. After a period of agonising thirst, and of torture chiefly referable to the dry and inflamed mouth and throat, symptoms of blood poisoning set in; the poisonous products generated in the blood by the ordinary life changes are not dissolved out as in the normal course, and delirium and insensibility ensue, which end in death. Then, again, in the process of fattening—so opposite to that of starvation—animals are found to fatten much more easily and quickly when allowed freely to drink water, while the researches of Bidder and Schmidt show that even after the prohibition of all other aliments, the copious use of water prolongs the fading life.

Looking at more compound fluids, we recognise in milk not only the sole food of mammals in the early stage of life, but a type which is justly regarded as forming the very best example of a proper food. Milk consists essentially of (1) a protein compound, casein; (2) a hydro-carbon, or fat; (3) a hydrate of carbon or sugar; (4) certain salts; and (5) the water in which the whole of these materials are suspended or dissolved. These may be regarded as the essential elements of every proper diet, the sugar and fat only being capable of to some extent replacing each other. In protein we recognise "a proximate principle, which is essential to all the structures and functions, forming the predominant solid ingredient of many of the tissues, and is, in one word, the chief substantive agent of the chemistry of life." The fatty matters not only "form a large constituent of the ever-active nervous substance, but are retained and stored

up in the more inert and passive form of adipose tissue." The sugar, on the other hand, undergoes no assimilation into the composition of the body, but is eliminated after various changes, which are more or less obscure—but of which we entertain less doubt than the author, that they are chiefly processes of combustion, heat-producing changes which result in the maintenance of the animal temperature, and the discharge of the resulting carbonic acid by the breathing. The salts are mainly chloride of sodium (common salt), phosphate of soda, and salts of lime and iron. However widely the varieties of food may appear to differ from each other, they are always found to contain representatives of these elementary constituents. The best food for any animal will necessarily consist of such proportions of all of these as will most exactly correspond to the demands made by the waste of its whole body on the one hand, and to the peculiarities of its digestive organs on the other.

Before proceeding to inquire into the special qualities of each kind of food, Dr. Brinton puts again to question whether the choice should be limited to vegetable food. His recapitulation of facts on this head deserve to be quoted:

A mixture of animal and vegetable food must unquestionably be regarded as the natural food of man. Whether we look to the Biblical announcement of his destiny in this respect, or to the more specific line of conduct prescribed to a particular nation, in what must be acknowledged as the admirable sanitary code of the Hebrew Theocracy; to the present and past habits of the human race in general; or to those instincts which, in the main, these habits express and represent; we meet with facts which alike establish this proposition, and completely shelve the question of the so-called vegetarian—"Is animal food permissible or advisable?"

But while it is beneath the dignity of science directly to moot this last inquiry, the information she seeks, as to the natural proportions in which the two kinds of food ought to be mixed, indirectly decides it. We look to the teeth; and find them representatives of the cutting, tearing, and grinding organs of the Carnivorous, Herbivorous, and Granivorous animals respectively. We unravel the coils of the tortuous bowels; and find them also, in respect to their length, their surface, and their distinction into small and large intestine, intermediate between the Carnivorous and Herbivorous intestinal canal. Nay, more, without adopting the numerical argument of the author who considers the numbers of the various kinds of teeth as dictating the predominant proportion of vegetable food; or applying a similar numerical test to the human bowel, to infer a similar conclusion; we may so far imitate the ancient augurs as to find, in man's entrails, a clue to various dietetic, and even social, details of his nutrition. With only one set of permanent molars, it is clear that he must either be as frugivorous as in Paradise, or resort to some kind of cookery which may economise these grinding instruments. With no paunch attached to his stomach, and but a moderate capacity of colon, he ought never to be far from his external stores of food and should probably eat two or three times a day. Vegetables, and in large quantity, he is clearly intended to consume: the more so that, in respect to various details of structure and function, his large intestinal surface is gifted with energies far beyond what its mere comparative size would imply. Lastly, if we may accept the above description of a typical food, it is clear that this can scarcely ever be constructed, save by an admixture of animal with vegetable food: the latter only approaching the requisite composition in the case of a few articles, themselves rarely grown in sufficient quantity and permanence save by the aid of animal products which, in practice, nothing but the habit of slaughtering domestic animals could systematically supply.

Were man, indeed, restricted to a carnivorous diet, he could scarcely have fulfilled the Divine command to replenish the earth; or, at any rate, only with so wide a disparity between his members and those of the brute creation as would have deprived this mandate of most of its significance. It is only the few and scattered inhabitants of a primeval forest, or of an Arctic waste, who have ever been known to live exclusively or even chiefly on flesh. The dawn of agriculture is coeval with the beginning of civilisation; the neglect of it, if persistent, first restricts the numbers, and finally seals the doom of any nation. The seeds of the cereals—wheat, barley, rye, &c.—especially, have, from the earliest ages, constituted the chief element in the dietary of civilisation. It is a food the development of which is not only compatible with the highest development of social life; but it almost demands, for its successful production, a state of comparative well-being both political and general. Inasmuch, then, as bread, the real staff of life and staple of food to our labouring class, is of universal use and pre-historic repute, it is surprising that the protests of our best physiologists have not hitherto been of avail against the deliberate waste which in England sacrifices the bran to produce whiteness in the bread. All scientific men agree that the outer layers of the grain thus rejected are the most nutritious, and the white bread of this country, which has

so greatly advanced in general favour, is far inferior in nutritive value to that formerly consumed by our peasantry, and to that still common among the peasantry of France and Germany. Its use is an injurious result of an ill-founded fashion.

The political relations of food, which are so strongly illustrated in the history of the cereals, may be followed with as keen an interest in the case of *légumes*. Take the potato as an instance, and it may be doubted whether the physiologist or the political economist have the greater reason to protest against the use of this vegetable as a staple of food. The social and moral degradation which, since the introduction of the potato, have been steadily following its undue use as the staple aliment of food, are essential consequences of the facility of its cultivation, its precarious growth, and gradual deterioration of the soil; they are balanced by its wasteful, defective characters as a chief article of food. As a restricted element of diet it may be commended; but it is chemically unfit, as it is socially undesirable, for the main constituent of a national dietary.

In dealing with condiments, Dr. Brinton opens up a chapter in dietetics to which scientific attention may be usefully applied. Their use is certainly due to instinctive cravings after flavour, and hence they have been unduly discredited as mere luxuries, and things superfluous. But Dr. Brinton justly holds that flavour increases not only the pleasure but the profit of eating; and is thus, indirectly, tantamount to an increase of aliment. Salt is an instance of a condiment which has irresistible attractions for nearly all men and animals. Animals travel hundreds of miles and brave danger to reach the salt-licks; men languish for its want, and in the Dutch prisons its privation was found to induce disease. There are, however, some exceptions to the general taste of salt, in however small proportions. In the Rev. Mr. Turner's account of Nineteen Years in Polynesia, he relates that the cannibals of that region greatly object to the distasteful saltiness of their European visitors when cooked as food, in contrast with whom their own countrymen have quite a sweet and agreeable flavour.

Historical Records of the Various Affections Cured by means of the Electro-Chemical Bath. By M. F. F. J. CAPLIN, M.D. (H. Ballière. pp. 284.)—Dr. Caplin professes to have invented a bath which, by the united efforts of electricity and chemistry, will extract from the human body all traces of mercury and other deleterious drugs which either in the form of medicine or adulterated food have found admission into the system. Never having examined an electro-chemical bath or seen anything of its operations, we can give no opinion about it; but we must say that the book has very much the appearance of an advertisement.

The Ferns of Derbyshire, Illustrated from Nature. Edited by W. E. HOWE. With a Preface by the Rev. GERARD SMITH. (Wertheim, Macintosh, and Hunt. Derby and Matlock: Bemrose and Sons.)—Derbyshire is well known to botanists as a rich field for this interesting class of cryptogamic plants—a class whose popularity has grown to be all but universal since the introduction of the Warden cases. We cannot speak positively, but we have a strong impression that the twenty-two species described in this book do not quite exhaust the *Filices Derbienses*; but as the Rev. Gerard Smith seems to have confined his botanical rambles to the Peak and its purlieus, and as he makes no mention of the lovely valley of the Dove (so rich to the botanist), or of the limestone region around Repton, Tixhill, &c., it is very likely that he may have overlooked a few which ought to have been included. The drawings are very fairly outlined and coloured; but as representations of the exact markings of the ferns are not for a moment to be compared to the illustrations produced by the marvellous process of nature-printing, now the only admissible mode of illustrating scientific works on the Cryptogamia. This process, which was invented in Vienna, and carried to a high degree of perfection by the Imperial Printing Office of Austria, has of late years been imported into England by a well-known firm, and has been practised with creditable success.

We have also received: *Observations on the Result of Treatment of nearly One Hundred Cases of Asthma.* By T. L. PRIDHAM. (J. Churchill.)

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

The Oxonian in Iceland; or, Notes of Travel in that Island in the Summer of 1860, with Glances at Folk-Lore and Sagas. By the Rev. FREDERICK METCALFE, M.A. London: Longmans. pp. 424.

The Track of the Garibaldians through Italy and Sicily. By ALGERNON SIDNEY BICKNELL. London: G. Manwaring. pp. 340

FROM SEVERAL BOOKS OF TRAVEL LATELY ISSUED, we select these two as being so utterly disconnected as to subject, mode of treatment, and pursuit of author, that there can be no risk of monotony in the perusal of them successively, while an almost unlimited diversity of topic is offered to the choice of the reader.

"The Oxonian in Iceland," by the author of "The Oxonian in Norway," may be hailed as the first-fruits of Mr. William Longman's agitation in favour of Icelandic touring. It is, of course, too soon to expect any direct result from the excellent paper which the zealous Vice-President of the Alpine Club read to the members of that adventurous association this spring; but it is well known that Icelandic "proclivities" have long been in the course of formation in Mr. Longman's mind, and his connection with Mr. Metcalfe as the publisher of his works, leaves little room for doubt that the volume partly owes its existence to his teachings and exhortations. Be this the case or not, we fear that Mr. Longman will scarcely be altogether satisfied with the first report of the new ground. To speak frankly, Mr. Metcalfe has some disqualifications for such a task, which render him fitter for a more beaten track and a more commonplace sphere of travel than this rugged

and, as far as climate goes, inhospitable country. He has a smart, semi-funny, but altogether decorous way of relating anecdotes and adventures which is possibly very amusing to some readers, but which, probably, grows to be a little wearisome to others. He is evidently no great hand at roughing it; performs no remarkable feats in the way of ascending mountains, and clearly gives himself as little trouble as possible in "doing" the allotted amount of travelling. He does not care much about going very far out of the beaten track. He is no sportsman, for although he now and then tells us there be salmon in the rivers, he never hints at the use of a fly; and at one place where he sees some "likely pools," he is apparently delighted at receiving confirmation of his piscatorial sagacity by hearing of some successful hauls of "the priest's net." Still less is he an artist, for he is indebted to a local genius for the two very primitive sketches which adorn this otherwise handsome volume. These are hardly the qualifications, or rather the disqualifications, to be selected for a man likely to carry out Mr. Longman's programme, and we are consequently not much surprised that, instead of the beautiful scenes which the latter promises to the adventurous tourist who will travel in Iceland out of the beaten track, Mr. Metcalfe tells us that the way of the traveller "is beset, not only by dangerous rivers, appalling lava streams, hidden pits of fire and chasms of ice, but his imagination is tortured by chimeras dire, phantom gorillas, or by whatever name he may choose to call the shapes in stone and slag, that grin and frown at him on his solitary journey."

Though Mr. Metcalfe has little to tell us of Iceland which we did not know before, his notes on the inhabitants and their way of life, and especially of their legends, literature, and superstition, will well repay perusal. It is as a commentator of the Sagas and the Eddas, rather than as a chief among Alpine tourists, that Mr. Metcalfe is calculated to shine. His collected notes about the Trolls, &c., are curious and valuable. We cannot by any means agree with his definition of the Berserkers as "men monsters," nor can we admit that either "Bare sarks," shirtless—or "Bear sarks," metempsychosis with bears—explains the etymology of the word. The Berserkers occupy in Scandinavian mythology a position analogous to that which Hercules and Theseus occupy in the Greek. They were the heroes, the demigods of their day. Inured by the exposure of their bare flesh to the tempering influences of light, air, water, and heat, the Berserkers acquired strength and daring which was thought to be superhuman only because it was uncommon. They were the perfection of courage and physical strength, the qualities most admired in the primitive ages of Icelandic life.

To exhaust all fault-finding at once, we could have wished that Mr. Metcalfe had exercised a little more scrupulous care in preparing his volume for the press. The quotation of the speech of the gladiators, "Ave Cæsar, morituri de salutamus," contains a more serious mistake than the misprint "de." The proper word is *salutant*; for the gladiatorial slaves would not have dared to assume the familiarity with the Emperor implied by the use of the first person plural. In our opinion, the Scotch proverb, "It's a far cry to Lochawe," is scarcely improved by the substitution of the word "long" for "far." Why should Mr. Metcalfe sometimes spell the "Geysir," and sometimes "Geyser;" and in like manner, indifferently "Iokul" and "Jokul?" In giving quotations from Scandinavian, why has he not added a translation? It is not given to every one to be acquainted with the language of the Skalds. Finally, why does he appear to think that his clerical character imposes upon him the necessity for indulging in Scriptural allusions in season and out of season? Surely he might have chronicled the fact that a raven at the Geysers begged of him for food without the comment that "the ravens in the neighbourhood of the Brook Cherith were much better behaved."

To turn to the more agreeable office of praising, we cheerfully admit that there is much in Mr. Metcalfe's volume likely to interest both the general reader and particular searcher after Icelandic information. The narrative of the journey is well kept up, and the traveller may pick up many useful hints. Both in the opening and closing chapters are some directions about outfit and travelling necessities, which cannot but be of service to the intending explorer. The descriptions of the inhabitants are, moreover, highly instructive, and some of the remarks which he makes upon ethnological similarities are important. Thus he detects many Orientalisms among the customs of even the Icelanders. Even there, the haymakers sleep in tents, feed cattle with dried fish, and used dried cow-dung for fuel. In the method of paying the clergy there seems to be some affinity between English and Icelandic law, though none certainly between the practice of the clergy in the two countries, at least if we may judge by the following passage:

"How do they pay the clergy in England?" asked a merchant. "Their income is derived from various sources, partly from land, partly from fees, partly from offerings, as they are called, made at Easter." "Ay! I understand. Our clergy receive offerings too, but it is at New year. And do the parishioners pay these offerings regularly?" Some of them do, but others do not; although in reality they are obliged by law to pay a fixed sum. But they know the clergymen will never sue them, so they take a mean advantage of his forbearance."

Remembering the holy zeal with which certain incumbents in Lancashire have levied their Easter dues upon the pots and pans of recalcitrant Quakers and Dissenters, we must admit that no such "forbearance" is to be safely calculated upon in this country. With one extract, descriptive of an interesting interview with a great Icelandic scholar, famed for his remarkable memory, which we give

both for its intrinsic interest and as a specimen of Mr. Metcalfe's style, we take leave of the "Oxonian in Norway."

In this humble abode dwelt one of those men who are to be found only in Iceland. Thorsten Thorstensen, a tall, gaunt, grey-haired, man, his cheeks arabesqued by the cares and hardships of three score winters, was mending a fishing-net outside his dwelling. Upon being informed by Snorri that the English priest had come to see his library, he conducted us with great readiness into a narrow chamber; the receptacle of much learning and—more dirt. Here were piled in utter confusion several printed books and manuscripts. Thorsten is the son of a student, and grandson of a clergyman, and himself a great reader, book-collector, and transcriber. Wherever a leaf was missing from a printed volume, I found its place supplied by a pen and ink copy of what was gone, in a hand almost like copperplate. Here is a book published without date, by N. Fischer of Amsterdam, being a collection of verses in Dutch, French, English, German, and Latin, descriptive of the most remarkable events in the Bible, with many good engravings. Taking up a very musty fusty tome, I find it is the life and acts of Dr. Faustus. A woman enters the cell at this moment most opportunely with a bowl of fresh milk, which helps to wash down the dust that had escaped from its leaves into my throat.

Here, again, is an old manuscript containing ballads, lullabies, and charades. Here is a copy of a saga, never printed: entitled *Barthi Birtu og Skanfi Skinu*, relating the doings of some of the ancient dwellers in these parts, before Thangbrand came to drub them into Christianity. How that a mystic light was seen hovering over Gravarus three nights running; and how a man, gifted with second sight, upon being consulted thereon, said it portended a coming change of religion; and how all the bonders round soon became Christians, save and except the functionary of the heathen temple. Whereupon the converts tumbled the temple about his ears, and showed him how his gods were no gods, but mere idols of wood and stone. By the bye, I cannot hear that any such mysterious light has been seen, since the Romish priests have come to convert the country. So the portents are not encouraging for them. Meantime, Thorsten has rummaged out of the dust and cobwebs a beautiful written copy of the *Jansbok*, the book of laws sent by King Magnus Lagabeter of Norway to Iceland. As is often the case with Icelandic manuscripts, the paper was very brown. This is due, I am told, to the ink, which was a decoction of willow sprigs, &c, which, though black and bright at first, dried very slowly, and in process of time gave the above tint to the paper. This prize, which I acquire for a small consideration, was sold to the bibliomaniac by one Magnus, who assured him that it was "eldgammel," at least three hundred years old. A beautifully illustrated example of this book may be seen at the Museum in Copenhagen.

"And now, Thorsten," said Snorri, coaxingly, "just recite to us a bit out of one of the sagas; the stranger wishes to satisfy himself whether your memory really is so good as he has heard it is." Thorsten seemed to have become quite a different being, all life and animation, the moment he got among his books, like that giant of the classic mythology who acquired a fresh lease of vital energy the moment he touched his mother earth. His wrinkled face was flushed, and his eye lit up with a new lustre, and he gave a strange look of conscious pride and humility mixed—if that is a bull it must be taken by the horns and removed in the second edition—"What is it to be then?" he asked. "From *Grettisaga*," replied I, "there, where he is murdered," holding the book in my hand to verify his accuracy. Off the old fellow started, reciting the very words of the saga with extreme volubility. Snorri then tried him in the *Eyrbyggja saga*, the *Laxdaela saga*, and the *Svarfadalsaga*, with the same result. "And now a bit of a *Nidla*," said I; and away went the reciter at the same rapid pace. In short, he was not to be posed. The *Landnama* was the only saga he did not profess to remember: and no wonder, for it contains some three thousand names of persons, and fourteen hundred names of places, and is often merely a dry catalogue. This was all very remarkable; but Snorri informed me that he is not the only man in the neighbourhood gifted with these extraordinary powers of memory.

The "Track of the Garibaldians" is exactly such a book as an average Englishman, who had derived his notions upon foreign politics from the *Times*, yet whose mind was not quite so debauched and stupified as to utterly exclude some glimmering of the truth, might be expected to write after a visit to Italy during the late proceedings in that country. Like the high-souled and public-spirited Mr. Edwin James, Mr. Bicknell seems to have been attracted towards the South of Europe by curiosity, and a general idea that he might do something by being on the field of action. He does not appear to have emulated the now notorious late Queen's Counsel by adopting any warlike costume, nor does he lay claim to having emulated that modern Aristides by recommending that "looters," and people who ran away, should be forthwith shot. On the contrary, he seems to have set forth in the peaceablest guise. This, at least, we gather from the following passage, which, at the same time, drops a faint hint to us that Mr. Bicknell is not perhaps the discreetest of mankind:

In my pocket I have a ticket for Paris, and there I mean to buy another for Marseilles. My luggage is an old portmanteau, not worth stealing, an umbrella, and a stick.

"No arms?" says gruff naval swell in corner.

"No bag?" says commercial traveller at my side.

"No flask and sandwich case?" says blushing young lady opposite. "Oh! dear, you'll be so hungry!"

Pity me, reader,—I had none of these necessities; but I took one thing more, the impress on my mind—not lips—of the last speaker's pretty face. Would you hear more, inquisitive one?—since then I have often dined where I can see it.

In spite of his general admiration for the great cause of United Italy, Mr. Bicknell cannot help giving some very ugly testimony as to the character of the English "Excursionists."

The English "excursionists" behaved disgracefully on this march to Calvi. Soon after leaving the camp, they laid aside the faintest pretence of discipline, and scattered themselves on either side of the route, plundering and committing atrocities unequalled even by the German hirelings in the pay of Francis. On arriving at Calvi, very few of the original number who started were able to be passed in review before the king. Many had lingered on the road to make the most of the opportunity for brigandage, and many had been caught and placed in arrest. I believe that, during the whole war, no troops in the service of Garibaldi, Frascisco, or Victor Emmanuel, ever perpetrated excesses at all equal to those of the British "excursionists."

I may even go further, and say not only that was their conduct during this march a scandal without parallel, but that, with the exception of the first day or two after their landing, the English legion was a constant trouble and ob-

struction to Garibaldi the whole time it was in Italy. Some of the officers of the brigade themselves estimated that at least two-thirds of it was composed of the lowest blackguards our island affords, men who seem to have gone out to Naples solely in the hope of finding a country in revolution a clearer field for their mal-practices than their own. More costly than any soldiers in the Garibaldian army, they were nevertheless the only ones of which nothing could be made. From insubordination they advanced to desertion, and from that to robbery and other crimes. So that it is not to be wondered at that Garibaldi, after disbanding them, said, "I love the English, they have been brothers to me all my life—but, thank God! I have done with the English Volunteers."

Let it never be forgotten, that the enrolment in this kingdom of these men, for the purpose of making war upon a sovereign prince with whom this nation was at perfect peace, was not only defended by the First Minister of the Crown, but was made by him the subject of exultant jests, and that these jests were echoed and applauded by the House of Commons.

Mr. Bicknell gives us some little idea of the far from cordial state of feeling which existed between the Sardinian troops and the Garibaldians:

The Sardinians have been jealous of the Garibaldians ever since the war broke out, principally from these two reasons:—because the king favoured them so much by supplying them with clothes and arms gratuitously, and because many privates, deserters from their own regiments, held commissions in the volunteer army, and thus actually got promotion and increased pay as their reward for a breach of discipline.

It seems to have struck Mr. Bicknell as very extraordinary that the entrance of "*Il Re Galantuomo*" into Naples in the character of "Deliverer of Italy," was not hailed with any great manifestations of enthusiasm by the Neapolitans. The ceremony of proclaiming the result of the "*plebiscite*" awakened such very faint expressions of delight that Mr. Bicknell sees no alternative but to pronounce the Neapolitans a very fickle people, quite incapable of judging when or at what they ought to rejoice.

The pith of the ceremony, namely, the placarding the votes, it was now evident had wisely been kept for the drop-scene of Act III., to present as imposing a catastrophe as possible immediately before the curtain fell; for no sooner had the President ceased than an attendant slipped forward with two great papered boards, precisely resembling those between which the unfortunate London "sandwiches" spend their lives, on one of which was written "Si! — 1,808,064," on the other "No! — 10,312," and suspended them to hooks driven into the front of the pavilion. At the same instant the little man in the wig jumped up, called out "Viva! Vittorio Emanuele!" and waving his hat to the gunners on St. Elmo, who had watched his evolutions safely through with a telescope, set them off with a salute that lasted nearly the remainder of the day. The crowd cheered a little and quietly dispersed without a word, the two boards remaining alone in their glory, as if to indicate to a curious public the price of fish sold inside the stall on which they dangled. The whole ceremony, in my opinion, besides being eminently ridiculous in appearance, was revolting as well. The judges who had just, with hypocritical enthusiasm, decanted on the merits of a united Italy constitutionally governed, were, but a short time ago, the devoted slaves of an odious tyranny. By their very mouths, those iniquitous sentences were passed upon innocent men which made enlightened nations shudder with horror. These are the cringing wretches that used to suck the life-blood of Italy, who, grown grey in an obsequious servility to despotism, dare in the face of day to speak of freedom. To me it was not strange there was no enthusiasm. Had Garibaldi proclaimed the vote, all Naples would have shouted jubilees, but none would cry "Evviva!" when such "malignants" bid them. I am sorely afraid it is apathy more than self-control which makes the Italians avoid taking vengeance on their oppressors; their nature is impressionable for a moment—whether for hate or love—and then comes perfect forgetfulness. Bomba was in their eyes the incarnation of all evil; yet they let his son, trained in a school they never could revile enough, mount his throne peacefully, and recommence a tyranny death had ended; then Garibaldi, striking with a thousand where they should have struck with tens of thousands, is hailed deliverer, and has for a day their worship, till Victor Emmanuel supercedes him. Even now, who knows if Francis would not be, after all, as popular as any one, provided chance restored him to his capital. Italians go and see the precious gift of liberty announced on the public square by men who they know have passed their lives in fawning for a tyrant's smile, and yet no voice protests against such duplicity.

Did it never strike Mr. Bicknell that there might be, after all, another way of accounting for the phenomenon; that the Neapolitans understood far better than he the significance of the ceremony which they had witnessed; that his own preconceived ideas, derived from the *Times*, were erroneous; and that after all there might not be quite so much matter for rejoicing as he had been taught to believe?

In a subsequent part of his volume, Mr. Bicknell gives a description of the dreadful dungeons in which Ferdinand and Francis used to confine their political enemies. Of course such a book would not have been perfect without this. If Mr. Bicknell would only return to Naples just now, we should be curious to hear his report of the present state of these same dungeons, filled as they are said to be with persons who by their arms or their voices have supported the cause of the extruded king. But then, to be sure, the prisoners in the former case were "patriots," whilst the present tenants of those dungeons are "brigands."

From London to Nice: a Journey through France and Winter in the Sunny South. By the Rev. W. B. DUNBAR, of Glencairn. (Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas. pp. 155).—The purpose for which this little volume has been published is its best excuse. It is just such a little journal of travel which an amiable and reverend traveller would keep for his private satisfaction, or haply for the gratification of his friends. Intrinsically, it has no claims whatever upon public attention beyond the fact that, being innocently commonplace, it is quite unobjectionable. Mr. Dunbar, however, publishes it in the hope that it will leave "a little margin of profit to assist in the support of a subscription school, recently erected in a remote district of my parish." Those who are induced to follow Burns's example, by remembering Glencairn, ought to, and we have no doubt will do so, in the form of purchasing a copy.

FICTION.

A Family History. By the Author of "The Queen's Pardon." London: Hurst and Blackett. 3 vols. pp. 911.

THE AUTHORESS OF "A FAMILY HISTORY" betrays no falling away from the vigorous promise of her former work. It belongs, indeed, to the class known as "governess novels," but it is a specimen of that class of far more than average excellence: moreover, we can discern in it a purpose and a reality which carry us beyond the narrow pale of that, generally speaking, feeble school of fiction. The features in which it resembles "governess novels," are easy to be recognised. The heroine is an oppressed and unappreciated young lady of a very sensitive nature, whom everybody conspires to persecute and misunderstand; who lives a very chequered life as a child and as a governess; who has much to bear with in the way of vulgar and unjust employers; and whose troubles are finally recompensed and consoled by a marriage more happy than brilliant. Another feature of the "governess novel" is the abundance of its parsons. Here we have several. Even the villain of the story (if the rector of a parish can be called by such a name) is a clergyman. But this is not like the commonplace "governess novel,"—in which the clergymen of the Church of England are usually wont to play the parts of human angels.

The leading intention of "A Family History" is to warn parents and those who are intrusted with the responsible office of bringing up children against the dangers of favouritism. The authoress illustrates in a very striking and dramatic manner the chilling and tormenting influence upon her heroine of a consistent want of justice and charitable appreciation during childhood. In the two young Trevors, and the difference of their treatment by their natural protectors, she also very powerfully delineates one of those terrible, hidden tragedies—all the more terrible because hidden—which convulse the peace of families for years, and are sometimes at last revealed to the world only by the commission of some fearful crime or the sudden outburst of some horrible revelation. What a region of tragedy is here! How much more to be dreaded because it is peopled not with the creatures of the poet's fancy, but the men and women who walk around us and whom we meet with every day! None can say that these terrible stories are unreal or unnatural when the records and proofs of them are published in every police-court and at every assize in the kingdom. When brother raises his hand to slay brother; when the husband kills the wife or the wife the husband; when the babe is murdered in its cradle; when the son kills his father in the night; when the father attacks the life of the son in the highway; and when the daughter beats out the brains of her mother with a club—all these cases have been recently before the public—we may be sure that these things come of no accident or impulse of the moment, but are the crowning *dénouements*, the final catastrophes of so many domestic dramas, in all of which the murder at the end has been gradually led up to by long acts of provocation.

There is no murder in "A Family History," at least not of the common, vulgar sort. There is no shedding of blood, and no one is poisoned by vulgar drugs. But innocent victims are done to death by a great social crime—by the misery of a terrible fraud, which sets brother against brother, and leads brother and sister to break their hearts for the love of each other. It is a fearful story, and all the more so that the great offender is described as a clergyman. Yet, fearful as it is, it exercises a fascination over us, and we should hesitate to say that it is not an accurate narrative of facts which have actually occurred.

In her horror of vicarious education the authoress runs, as it seems to us, somewhat into extremes. For example, where she says: "Oh, parents! parents! beg with your children—starve with them if need be—but don't give them over to others, and especially to your single sisters." Surely this is a harsh sentence upon many a tender and loving maiden heart—a sentence quite as cruel and unjust as any that could be passed upon an unappreciated child! Our authoress must have been unfortunate in her experience of aunts; for we certainly do not believe that they are all like the Misses Joan and Diana Neville. What manner of person the former virgin was may be gathered from this choice gem of character-drawing:

The usual salutations passed, and my aunt Joan kissed me as usual—she was fond of kissing; her way of torturing was the worse to bear, because she always pretended love for those she was doing everything to wound and injure; and thus deprived her victims even of pity. She would knowingly, of set purpose, inflict on you the deadliest suffering and kiss you afterwards—like Judas.

The fault of exaggerating the vulgarities of employers—so common to "governess novels"—is not entirely absent here. We do not say that an educated and well-born clergyman might not marry a very vulgar woman, for such things really do happen; but we cannot take the following as a fair sample of the conversation of even the vulgar wife of a Reverend Mr. Stanley:

"George," said Mrs. Stanley, as she held open the door, "I intend to part with Miss Neville. She does not suit my ideas of what a governess ought to be. I've had a letter from Miss Ale this morning, and she mentions a young French lady who is out of a situation and would come for ten pounds a year less than Miss Neville, and it would be such a perditional advantage to the children to learn French of a native Parishun."

Whether this be or be not exaggeration, the fondness of the authoress for reality is manifested in several amusing ways. Thus, the character of Mrs. Milwood—an admirable specimen of the English housewife—is plainly introduced to afford opportunity for bringing

in some original but excellent views about housekeeping. Even the details of the *cuisine* are fully entered into. There is a cake-making scene in which the receipt is given and the whole process of mixing described with a minuteness calculated to make a schoolboy's mouth water. The *menu* of a country dinner of surpassing excellence is at another place detailed with evident gusto, and there is a new receipt for making Devonshire cream which every housekeeper should transfer at once to her private receipt book. Altogether (though we slightly distrust elder-flower and parsnip wine being "equal to the finest foreign wines ever tasted") we suspect that a dinner cooked by the authoress must be a treat only inferior to the perusal of one of her novels. We fully believe her when she says: "I thank heaven that I have not a soul above cooking." In the third volume are some excellent directions for managing a sick room in cases of typhus fever, and an elaborate but by no means tedious argument in favour of treating fever with stimulants.

In another part of the story, the love of reality takes another and equally agreeable form. There is a description of two interviews with Wordsworth, which are stated in a note to be "actual records." The quaint vanity of the bard of Rydal Mount—already so well known—is here brought out in a very humorous fashion. No one was fonder of being worshipped at home than Wordsworth:

He came in—a tall, gaunt man, wearing a huge pair of blue spectacles, with side goggles to them. He looked rough and weather-beaten, more, I thought, in outward appearance like a shrewd old dale farmer than a great poet.

"Take off those nasty things, papa," said Dora, going up to him, and trying to take off his spectacles; "who can see what you're like in them?"

He laughed, and complied.

Altogether, even when the goggles were removed, his appearance disappointed me. I saw nothing in his looks that distinguished him from other men as a great genius. I could not have picked him out as the poet, as I once picked out Alfred Tennyson at a ball from among some hundred other persons, long before any print of him had ever been published. Wordsworth's features were heavy, large, and coarse; his light grey eyes had no fire in them, his nose was straight, broad, and massy, his mouth wide, and rather sensual; I thought it betokened irritability. Only the calm high forehead indicated the lofty mind that had entranced thousands. I saw that Dora was extremely like him, only the lines that were harsh in him were in her softened to beauty, and that she had soft, expressive, and beautiful eyes.

When I had had a good look at him, Mrs. Wordsworth said—"There, my dear; now you have seen him as he really is. You shall see what a figure he makes of himself; you would hardly take him for a poet in his walking costume."

"More likely for a highwayman," suggested one of the friends who had returned with him.

"Yes," echoed another—"that stick is enough to frighten anybody."

The poet only laughed good-humouredly, went out, and returned in a broad-brimmed straw hat, double green veil, the purple goggles, and a waterproof cape.

"There, Miss Neville," said Mr. Trevor, laughing; "you would hardly, I think, have taken that figure for Apollo himself, if you had chanced to meet him on some hill-side?"

"Hardly," I answered, unable to repress a smile at his grotesque appearance.

Once more we take leave of this very agreeable authoress, and again with the expression of a wish that we may often enjoy the fruit of her pleasant companionship and her facile and attractive pen.

POETRY.

The Golden Treasury of the best Songs and Lyrical Poems in the English Language. Selected and arranged by FRANCIS PALGRAVE, Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. Cambridge and London: Macmillan and Co. 1861. pp. 332.

Shakespeare's Curse, and other Poems. London: Bosworth and Harrison. 1861. pp. 67.

The Career of Franklin: an Ode. With other Poems. By CHANDOS HOSKYNs ABRAHAM, Author of "Arctic Enterprise," &c. London: J. Mallett, Wardour-street. 1860. pp. 56.

Dryope, and other Poems. By THOMAS ASHE. London: Bell and Daldy. 1861. pp. 255.

WE TRUST WE SHALL NOT OFFEND the other bards whose names are on our list if we notice Mr. Palgrave's volume first; and if we also express our hope that it may be very long before any of their poetical compositions are admitted into some future edition, seeing that the editor allows no living poet into his gallery. The collection has evidently been made with great care, and, we may add, taste; and Mr. Palgrave rightly holds that the fact of a poem being generally known should lead rather to its adoption than to its exclusion. The canons he has specially regarded in making his choice are, "that a poem shall be worthy of the writer's genius—that it shall reach a perfection commensurate with his aim—that we should require finish in proportion to brevity—that passion, colour, and originality cannot atone for serious imperfections in clearness, unity, or truth—that a few good lines do not make a good poem—that popular estimate is serviceable as a guide-post more than as a compass—above all, that excellence should be looked for rather in the whole than in the parts." The poems, we may add, are printed entire with one or few exceptions. To the above canons we have no exception to take when we look at their results generally. We regret, indeed, that Goldsmith, the poet *par excellence* of Ireland, is only represented by the two stanzas commencing

When lovely woman stoops to folly, &c.

The philosophy, if not the poetry, of this extract we regard as most questionable. In plain words, it recommends suicide to every woman who has lost her honour.

We must protest strongly against the omission of the second and third stanzas of Hood's beautiful little gem, "We watched her breathing through the night." Mr. Palgrave defends this omission by saying that "the two stanzas in question are very ingenious; but, of all poetical qualities, ingenuity is least in accordance with pathos." We may add that this criticism by no means reconciles us to the elimination.

In a note to Sir W. Scott's stirring ballad, "O Brignall banks are wild and fair," the editor adds in a note: "This poem exemplifies the peculiar skill with which Scott employs proper names; nor is there a surer sign of high poetical genius." We confess we have some doubts as to the correctness of this theory. We do not trace "high poetical genius" in Lord Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome;" and yet in no other poems in the English language are proper names employed with more peculiar skill. If any fault can be found with this very admirable collection of poetry, it is that we have somewhat too much of Shelley and Wordsworth. Moore, too, is perhaps too fully represented; and we should certainly counsel the editor to get rid in a future edition of Southey's "After Blenheim," which to our tastes satisfies very few of the editor's previously mentioned canons of criticism. We know, however, that it is easy to find fault with a book of this kind, and to ignore the labour and thought which have been expended on its production. Without, then, pretending to say that it might not be made much more perfect, we congratulate the editor on the great taste and skill which has generally guided him in his selection. Did not the very beautiful type and paper of his work somewhat deter us, we should feel inclined to express a hope that this volume may make its way into our public schools, and there initiate many an English boy into his first study of the poetry of his many famous countrymen. We have feelings of compunction, however, when we fancy the exquisite Elzevir type frayed and thumbed by dunces and idlers.

We do not regard the poem of "Shakespeare's Curse" as being by any means the best in the second volume on our list, which, undoubtedly, as measured by the works of the majority of modern poets and poetasters, is one of no little excellence. "The Sirens" bears traces of the Laureate's influence on the writer; and not a few of its softly musical lines will bear kindly comparison even with the "Lotus-eaters." "Twenty-one" has a vigorous march and freshness about it, which reminds of some of Professor Longfellow's best verses:

TWENTY-ONE.

To-day a Man! I enter Life,
And note on either hand
How the white chapels of young sects
By grey cathedrals stand;
And senate-houses built in stone
By palaces in sand.

Brothers! I ask my right to pass
Through every open door,
To span the girth of this thin shaft;
And test that creaking floor,
Search out yon dark recess, and lift
The veil that hangs before.

I ask, when image-vendors come,
And press some hero's claim,
My right to know if he hath won
And how deserved his fame:
Then 'mong my Lares, if I will,
Refuse to class his name.

From childhood's long-lost innocence
To God's far distant shrine,
Some journey by the banks of Nile,
Between the unbroken line
Of Sphinxes linking fane to fane:
That life-path may be mine.

If, with stunned sense and blistered feet,
I fall where I should stand;
If in vain rage and fool's despair,
I strike my clenched hand
Into the dumbest blankest face
Among that solemn band,
And madly strive to rend apart
Its calm unplying lips:—
Must not tumultuous anguries
Of Nature's last eclipse
Herald from each man's Sinai
His Law's apocalypse?

Yet if it might be, I would choose
That in my listening brain
The thunder-voiced mysteries
Should breathe a peaceful strain,
And vibrate my attuned heart
To echo the refrain.

God knoweth. May He grant that I
Shall at the last attain,
If painfully o'er rugged rocks,
Or gently through the plain,
The worthiest goal of every man,
To be a child again!

Mr. Abrahall's odes are rather the produce of a cultivated taste and a musical ear than of a strong poetic faculty. The monody on the poet Burns is neither better nor worse than an ordinary academical prize poem. It opens thus:

While Britain, conscious of the hero's claim,
Or sternly zealous for the patriot's fame,
Wakes forth the impassioned psalm o'er his tomb,
And hymns his triumphs as she mourns his doom,
Shall Genius's humbler son no rite demand
But sleep—the glory of a voiceless land?

* This is a fair sample of the "Monody," which we confess has had rather a soporiferous effect upon us.

"The Career of Franklin" opens with some spirit:

Oh Thou! who in the stormy field
Of Nelson's awful fame,
Didst first aspire thy hopes to build,
And call what laurels it might yield,
To deck thy name:—
Thou, who from earliest youth hast been
Nursed in a wild, tumultuous scene;
A boy upon the deep,
To brave the twofold foe of strife and storm,
And dare the tyrant Death, whate'er his fearful form!—
Oh, Chieftan, whom each act endears,
The achievement of succeeding years;
Boots it to tell upon what various wave,
Stung by what patriot-impulse to the toil,
Thou didst go forth thy Country's strength to save,
Or guard her sea-borne wealth from Gallic spoil?

The writer has caught the trick of versification not unaptly; but he is not a poet.

"Dryope" is a poem of very considerable merit, and may fairly challenge comparison with Mr. Savage Landon's verses on the same theme, which, by the way, have been re-written, and not improved in the last edition of his works. Mr. Ashe's poem has no little warmth and colour in it, as witness this vision of Apollo:

And while she watch'd it it became a
mist:
And dimly, beautifully in the mist
Uncoil'd from it white, fleshy, human limbs
Of manhood; subtle-curved with cloudy
joy
Of life and beauty; forming in the cloud.
And when it roll'd away, and show'd the
bright
Full-written glory of his manliness,

"Saint Guthlac" largely owes its inspiration to Mr. Tennyson's
"Simeon Stylites."

Reading hour by hour
His blessed Psalter, crimson-letter'd, thick
With trailing gold and blue about the
leaves,
Writ by the holy monks of Lebanon,
He sat till daylight fell, and often found
Much peace. But in the night his trouble
came.
For lapping jets of flame shot in his face,
And clung about his hands, and lick'd
about
The crazy walls; and devils leer'd at him
In triumph: till his soul writhed like a
leaf.

Mr. Ashe's verses are not all, however, of this calibre, as the following hobbling stanza will testify.

Very soon she fell asleep,
With her thin hand clasp'd in mine.
Long we wept, we watch'd; her eyes
Open'd not at morning shine.

And symmetry of perfect parts, and pride
Of graceful strength, and long strong arms,
and brows
Wide with much thought, and musical sad
eyes,
Passionate sad, with too much knowledge
sad,
Then she knew well, for something told
her so,
The god Apollo lying at her feet.

For fear. And he would sink upon weak
knees,
And shrink from them; but still they near'd
him more:
And, hanging from the osier-netted roof,
Pluck'd at his hair. And unclean things
crept out
From unseen lurking places, dragon-
scaled
And filthy; lifting slow, wet, web-wing'd
feet,
And touching his bare limbs; till putrid
chills
Came on him.

There was sorrow in that house.
I was very sad: I doubt,
Had she lived, I had not press'd
The old man to help me out.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Geschichte der Kosmologie in der Griechischen Kirche, bis auf Origenes. Von E. W. MÖLLER. (History of Cosmology in the Greek Church, down to Origen. By E. W. MÖLLER.) Halle: Fricke. pp. 582.

OF PHILOSOPHY, as distinguished from science, religion can never be wholly independent. Indeed, the deeper and diviner religion and philosophy, the more closely are they interwoven. Science, as such, deals with visible and tangible facts. As religion and philosophy are both concerned with the invisible, and with the invisible alone, it is plain that the ground and gains neither of religion nor of philosophy can be affected by the discoveries of science. It cannot then, in our own day, be a holy, religious, or a catholic philosophical spirit which is really alarmed at scientific progress; but ignorance, selfishness, stupidity, or pharisaism. Alas, however, these four cloud, if they do not crush, the whole of our modern religious life; and the earnest souls that strive to save the religious life from the knaves, the bigots, the dunces, and the dupes that juggle with its name, are branded as infidels, sceptics, and blasphemers.

To the development of the Christian idea in the centuries immediately following the Apostolic period philosophy contributed as much—we might almost say more than religion. There are worthy persons who would revive what they call primitive Christianity, and forthwith they tear a score or two of isolated texts from the New Testament, and ask us to satisfy our religious yearnings with these. But no religious doctrine remains for an hour the same, and what we call purification can only be growth. Every religious doctrine is transformed in the exact degree that it exerts a transforming empire. Hence what are sometimes denominated the corruptions of a religious system would be more truly characterised as its necessary unfoldings. Two things, however, are always to be distinguished—the spontaneous transference of each other by an age and its religious faith, and the cowardly accommodation of the religious faith to the age. When this accommodation is carried to excess some grand religious catastrophe is not far off. These are the phases which the Christian idea has undergone: the Hebrew, the Oriental, the Greek, the Roman, the barbarian, the composite, the hierarchical, the pseudo-hierarchical, the rationalistic, the pseudo-evangelical, as the preparation for the false composite on which the Christian idea is about to enter. Bursting in its early strength from Palestine, Christianity was more a moral than a religious revolution. It was armed to smite iniquity with the prophetic Hebrew element, the most potent moral weapon the zeal of brave men has ever wielded. But at the moment when Christianity appeared the Jews were already scattered over the Greek and Roman worlds, and over large and remote tracts of the East. At home the prophetic Hebrew element had been profoundly modified; abroad it had been more modified still. It had taken a notable Oriental tinge—a fruitful Oriental leaven: the Kabbala already existed. Platonism, in some measure—in yet more abundant measure Oriental pantheism—had infected the Hebrew genius. The process had been going on for six or seven hundred years before Christ, and there are traces of it in Ezekiel; so far, at least, as an elaborate and fantastic symbolism, as the language of more mystical thought, and little in harmony with the older Hebrew symbolism, may be accepted as evidence. The Christians of Jerusalem, going forth as missionaries to other regions, found, of course, their promptest converts among their own countrymen; but these could not, and would not, accept the Gospel without compelling it to submit to metamorphosis. Thus metamorphosed, it seized the Greek intellect, though it had previously in simpler shape approached, through Paul and others, the Greek heart. Orientalised, Platonised, strangely changed by Greek subtlety and sophistry, did it conquer the valiant, athletic Roman will. The Roman was not a thinker; he abhorred abstractions; religion

he had always treated as a political instrument. Organised by the Greek into a system, Christianity was organised by the Roman into an institution. As organised system, as organised institution, it subdued the barbarian who had himself subdued Rome. But neither the system nor the institution could be so perfect as before, for the individuality and the superstition of the barbarian had both to be recognised. Out of the transient chaos a composite Church arose, which continued till the reign of Charlemagne. On the ruins of Charlemagne's colossal might the hierarchy assumed sway, and kept it down to the end of the Crusades—spite of heathens, heretics, and heroes. For two hundred years the pseudo-hierarchy ruled—its last representative being that elegant gentleman Leo X., who did so much for literature, for art—for everything but religion. Partly a moral insurrection, Protestantism was, in the main, a rationalistic utterance. The understanding had been so long dwarfed, deformed, defied, that in the war with the Papacy, there was a tendency to regard the understanding as the highest principle in man. The idolatry of the understanding ended, as it could not fail to end, in materialism, deism, atheism, maddest unbelief, blankest negation. Invincible in analysis and in destruction, the understanding has no synthetic, no harmonising, no religious energy. Four modes have been tried by Protestants of escaping from its thralldom: the exaltation of the mere letter of the Bible to a species of infallibility; the recognition of the Bible, as inspired, but also of a higher inspiration in the soul as the indispensable interpreter of the written word; a retreat to the hospitality which the Roman Catholic Church offers to doubting minds; the proclamation of the religious sentiment in its most unfettered independence. Now of these four modes the most popular in England has been the first, from the love of the English for the palpable—the definite; but after having, however narrow and angular, done good service for a season, this mode has, in its deplorable degeneracy, become what we call the pseudo-Evangelical. Out of the commixture and collision of all the modes we see emerging a falsely composite Church. When this Church has accomplished its vocation, the adorable realities of the Infinite God will again be triumphant on the earth.

It would be interesting to have the history of philosophy in connection with religion for eighteen hundred years. But, perhaps, the subject is too vast for any single writer—it would demand a marvelous combination of qualities: philosophical insight the keenest, religious emotion the warmest, immense erudition, indefatigable perseverance, strict impartiality. Some believing Gibbon may ultimately attempt the prodigious labour. Meanwhile we must be contented with such fragments as pious and gifted men may give us. Nothing is allowed to come before its time, and a great history, such as the world may treasure for ever is not an exception.

We are bound to accord to Möller's "History of Cosmology in the Greek Church" our most ardent commendation. It is such a book as Germany alone seems capable either of producing or appreciating. Its spirit is as tolerant, as reverent, as beautiful, as its learning is vast and genuine, and its views sagacious. If the Germans often write heavily, they seldom write frigidly, so that their heaviness is not the equivalent of dullness, as it would be in England. But Möller has not even the customary German heaviness. His pages have as brisk a movement as their weight of thought and their huge amount of Greek and Latin will bear. The work is divided into four parts: the first, treating of the Cosmological principles of Greek philosophy in the first two Christian centuries; the second, of the Cosmology of the older Greek apologetic writers; the third, of the Cosmological theories of the heretical Gnostics; the fourth, of the Greek theologians down to Origen, prominence being given, besides Origen himself, to Irenæus and Clement of Alexandria. Every cosmological scheme really resolves itself into a dispute about the unity of substance in the universe. The unity of substance implies eternal and necessary creation. All the most ancient philosophers have embraced, all the most transcendental philosophers have been compelled to embrace, unity of substance. From its very nature, however, Christianity rejected both unity of substance and its consequences, and carried Platonic dualism to its utmost exaggerations.

In the stupendous controversy on which Christianity entered it was impossible for it to be moderate and many-sided. It was driven to be fierce—nay, even fanatical—in its one-sidedness. The overthrow of polytheism was its one main and mighty object; and polytheism was merely the poetical expression of the substance—one and manifold. But if you sever by a boundless gulf matter and spirit, you annihilate to the same extent the fertilising force by which a universe is possible. This the Christian apologists and theologians felt; and they tried with amazing ingenuity and, it must be said, a good deal of Jesuitism, to solve the insoluble problem. The one supreme, the one invincible advantage of Christianity, apart from its claim to be a miraculous and supernatural revelation, was its popular and practical, and what we may without disrespect call its puritanic character. It was so popular as to be comprehensible by every one, so practical as to be realisable by every one, and as a vigorous and rigorous puritanic extreme, it kindled in every one the valour of the combatant. If we adopt the admirable Greek distinction between *Sophia* and *Phronesis*, or between theoretical and practical reason, the heathen philosophers, and even many of the Gnostics excelled in the *Sophia*, the orthodox Christian philosophers in the *Phronesis*. Orthodoxy signifies right doctrine, but with those assuming to be the orthodox in the early Christian centuries it meant workable doctrine. The new Stoics, the new

Pythagoreans, the eclectic Platonists, the new Platonists, and others, ascended to heights, descended to depths, had a range—a mastery, a completeness of thought, if not unattainable, at least unattained by any of the Christian champions. We may see something of the same kind in our own day and in our own land. Anglican orthodoxy—the one colossal orthodoxy remaining in the world—is robust, stubborn, inflexible. It is more than a compact mass of theological dogmas: it arrogates a philosophical basis. But it would not be English, it would not be theological, if it trusted much to pure philosophy, if it had not far more of the *Phronesis* than the *Sophia*. Butler, Paley, and the rest have so little authority out of England, that they can scarcely be said to be even known in foreign countries. Yet, as long as there is an orthodoxy, we see not how it can be expounded and defended other than in the Butler and Paley fashion. A traditional scheme, an established institution, conservative instincts, ideas, and habits, have to be reconciled with the wants of the age. But the wants of the age in industrial England, with its roar of hammers and its rush of ships, are not very hungry and exacting. The weakness of the Butler and Paley school is only seen when its teachers and disciples venture into the domain of pure metaphysics, of which, without offence, we may declare that they know absolutely nothing. This cannot be asserted of the Christian apologists and theologians in the first ages. They were gifted metaphysicians, and they had a full and finished metaphysical culture. But the very fact that they could always fall back on faith when they were perplexed by the reasonings of their opponents made them more timid, and therefore less successful, inquirers than the men who were philosophers only. It will not do to maintain that religion is profounder—infinately profounder—than philosophy, which is unquestionably the case. Whatsoever in religion is profounder than in philosophy cannot be stated, cannot come into discussion at all, is inexpressible, or can be expressed by symbols alone. Allow statements, allow discussion, and metaphysics will always be the profounder of the two. Take, as an instance, the doctrine of the Trinity. Religion can illustrate the Trinity by beautiful symbols; but if theology attempts to explain the Trinity it generally gives us, in the crudest form, three independent and parallel principles where philosophy offers us three mystical phases of Divine development. Theology and philosophy, however, were more willing to make concessions to each other in years long past than now. The Greek intellect, if subtle, was never hard and literal. How much in common did the heathen philosopher and the Christian theologians hold! How little did they often differ except in nomenclature. They were all alike Theists, and they were all inspired with reverence towards the one supreme God. Cosmology has recently been revived on the most comprehensive scale by the Germans; but, ardent as is our admiration of German metaphysics, we grieve to see nothing in German cosmology except the yearning to satisfy an audacious curiosity. The Greeks piously shrank from the glare of what the Germans called the Absolute. Their opulent phantasy peopled the universe with myriads of intermediate ministries. Hence the anxiety not merely of an honest soul like Plutarch, but likewise of the pantheistic Stoics to save Polytheism from destruction. Polytheism, in effect, did not wholly die; much of it was adopted by the Christian Church, and still survives in Roman Catholicism. Cosmology was never what it has sometimes been represented—a barren study. It enriched both religion and philosophy. Without cosmology Christianity would have been a bald monotheism. Even the wildest Gnostical dreams gave colour and variety to the Gospel. If poverty has more and more been creeping over religion, may not one cause be that cosmology is neglected? The first verse in the Bible is cosmological. The ancients ceased to believe in gods, when they ceased to invent them. We can believe in the Divine only by perpetually inventing the Divine. Geology is interesting as a science: yet still it is a science, and it cannot be accepted as a substitute for cosmology. Perhaps those are most ignorant of Christian cosmology who should know most about it—the Clergy. How an acquaintance with it would enlarge and fructify their minds! How it would lessen their proneness to accuse each other of heresy! In truth every theologian should be a philosopher in the sense in which the apologists and theologians in the Early Greek Church were philosophers. Not as philosophers would they have triumphed over their foes, but unless they had been philosophers they would assuredly have been defeated. This may be learned at once by a glance at Möller's most meritorious work, and at the many similar books which the Germans are incessantly producing, much to the honour of the German nation, more to the glory of God. It is an act of simple justice to assert as we have asserted, to iterate and reiterate that the Germans have taken the true way to renew Christianity and Religion; that learning the vastest and the deepest is excellent, though zeal, self-denial, and charity may be more excellent still.

ATTICUS.

Essays on Archaeological Subjects, and on Various Questions connected with the History of Art, Science, and Literature in the Middle Ages.
By THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., M.R.S.L., &c. In 2 vols. London: John Russell Smith. 12mo. pp. 316, 326.

THAT THE STUDIES OF ANTIQUITIES is an attractive one is plain from the number of thoughtful men who follow it; that it is beneficial to mankind will not be doubted for a moment by persons of ordinary mental attainments. Archaeology must surely b

reckoned among the *ingenuas artes* of the Roman poet, of which such very humanising influences are predicted by him. We did once know a Fellow of the Royal Society who refused to subscribe to a work in the department of ancient literature, on the ground that he took no pleasure in what was "departed and rotten;" but this gentleman was only the exception, which is said to prove the rule. If there should be a solitary reader of the *Critic* who yet doubts whether antiquities can have a charm, and be made to bear fruit to the living generations of men, we recommend him to Mr. Wright's pleasing volumes.

The author informs us, in a short preface, that these essays are selected from a considerable number of papers written during some years past as communications to the periodical press, or to learned societies, and other similar bodies, or as lectures, in which it was his design to give sketches of the history or literature of the Middle Ages in a popular form. In collecting them together he has arranged them chronologically, as far as that could be done, so that the first volume belongs chiefly to the Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon periods of our history, while the second is occupied with subjects of a more general character belonging to the late Mediæval period. Mr. Wright is an original inquirer and thinker, and he says that some of his opinions, the result of his own observations or reflections, are contrary to what have long been the conclusions of antiquaries and historians. This will not lessen the value of the work in the estimation of thinking men, especially as Mr. Wright carefully points out the reasons on which his own views are founded. The titles of the essays are, *inter alia*, On the Remains of a Primitive People in the South East Corner of Yorkshire; On some Curious Forms of Sepulchral Interment found in East Yorkshire; On the Origin of the Welsh; Anglo-Saxon Architecture, as illustrated from Illuminated Manuscripts; On Saints' Lives and Miracles. These are from the first volume. Among the more general subjects of the second volume are—On the Abacus, or Mediæval System of Arithmetic; On the Carvings of the Stalls in Cathedral and Collegiate Churches; On the Remains of Proscribed Races in Mediæval and Modern Society, as Explaining certain Peculiarities in our Churches; On the Literature of the Troubadours; On the Satirical Literature of the Reformation. Here is a feast sufficiently well furnished, and it is also well served.

An illustration of what Mr. Wright says of his differing from received antiquarian opinions is found in the first essay, where he combats the theory of the various implements which have been discovered in various parts of the world, designating three distinct periods, according to the substances of which they are composed. He quotes the words of M. Worsaae, in his "Manual of Danish Antiquities," who says: "We are now enabled to pronounce with certainty that our antiquities belonging to the times of paganism may be referred to three chief classes, referable to three distinct periods. The first includes objects formed of stone, which we must assume to belong to the *stone period*, when the metals were little known; the second has objects of bronze, and the third of iron, and these are the *bronze* and *iron periods*." This theory, Mr. Wright says, is ingenious, and has something attractive about it, but he calls it "unnatural as well as unhistorical," and thinks it may be shown to be contradicted by facts. It does not follow, Mr. Wright says, that numerous stone implements prove that either bronze or iron were unknown or unused where they are found to prevail. Several ingenious reasons are brought forward to refute the hypothesis, but we need only give one. "I cannot imagine that any one would have thought of making a barb to a fishing-hook of flint, unless he had previously seen a barbed hook of metal. Nor does it seem any more natural that people who were reduced to making such articles by chipping them out of flint, should have thought of making a barbed arrow-head, when one without barbs would have served his purpose equally well, unless he took his idea from a model made of some kind of metal, and furnished by a more civilised or richer people."

The account of the Anglo-Saxon antiquities in the Faussett collection is a paper of great general interest. But we have been ourselves much pleased with the essay on the remains of proscribed races in mediæval and modern society, as explaining certain peculiarities in old churches. It appears that on the continent of Europe, especially in France and Spain, fragments of distinct peoples have not only continued to exist through the Middle Ages, but actually remain in existence at the present day, and are known among the antiquaries and historians of the latter country by the general appellation of *races mundites*, accursed or proscribed races. One of these races has a name which appears, with slight dialectic variations, in very different and distant places—Cagots, Cagueux, Gakets, or Agots, &c. In the present day there is scarcely a parish in the province of Lower Navarre, the Basque countries, Béarn, Gascony, Guienne, Lower Poitou, Brittany, and Maine, and in Spain in Upper Navarre and Guipuzcoa, in which a few families or individuals of this race are not found remaining. They were regarded by all around them with a degree of hatred and contempt which we can hardly conceive of. They lived separately in small hamlets, and were cut off from their neighbours even in religious worship. A corner of the church was set apart for them, to which they entered by a small door known as the Cagots' door, through which none but them would pass on any consideration. They generally exercised the trade of carpenters. Many particulars of them are given by Mr. Wright, and he thinks that their existence in England formerly may be indicated by the openings in the external walls of old churches, known by such technical terms as

squints, &c., which allowed a view of the altar from a corner of the church. Much more is said on the subject; and this may serve as a sample of the valuable and interesting matter found in these two volumes.

The Antiquities of Arran; with an Historical Sketch of the Island. By JOHN M'ARTHUR. (Glasgow: Thomas Murray and Son. London: Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co. pp. 200.)—Both tourists and antiquaries have good reason to be grateful to Mr. M'Arthur for this exceedingly interesting account of Arran and its antiquities. No Scotchman, and but few Englishmen, need be told of the marvellous beauties of this lovely island; its rich variety of scenery, the charms which it presents to every description of visitor, be he sportsman, artist, antiquarian, or geologist. It is to the antiquarian that this volume is a special boon. Mr. M'Arthur carries us back to the remote times when the Sudreyjar, or Southern Hebrides (of which Arran is one), was under the domination of the Old Norsemen, and even suggests that there were more ancient inhabitants than they. "The old grey cairns, the lichen-covered monoliths, the ruined forts and cells and castles of early times, lie scattered about in almost every dingle, glen, and moor of Arran. Many a wild and weird tradition hovers over these old monuments; but the origin and history of the cairn and monolith builders remain shrouded in the mists of the past." The history of Arran seems to be written in letters of stone all over the island. "Tradition," says Mr. M'Arthur, "has poured a flood of Fingalian romance over the gray monoliths of Arran, and many a heart-stirring legend is told of the heroes who fought and died on the Mauchrie Moor." In the stone circles, too, are traces of the Druidic theosophy; and the rocking-stones, barrows, with their contents, and other Gaelic relics furnish a rich field of enquiry to the antiquarian. After describing the various relics existing and discovered in the island, Mr. M'Arthur gives an historical account of Arran. There are no traces of Roman occupation, though "the Roman fleet must have frequently darkened its shores when making for the harbourage of Alclud," but some time after the withdrawal of the Romans, Arran with the other "Coastlands of Gael," was occupied by the Cruithne under their chief, Oree Aurn. These were in turn ousted by the Norse Vikings, and for a long time Arran and the rest of the Hebrides formed a bone of contention over which the Norsemen and the Kings of Scotland fought and conquered by turns. The stories of these old wars and forgotten battles contrast strangely with the peaceful calm which now reigns around the Frith of Clyde—a calm disturbed only by the storms which ever and anon bring calamity upon the poor fishers who seek their living among its waters. For centuries, Arran maintained a kind of independence, the tenure being in the hands of the High Steward of Scotland. The people of Arran were staunch adherents to Wallace and Bruce during their wars with the southern part of the island, and "during the sanguinary struggle for Scottish independence the castle of Brodick was alternately held by the English and Scotch." The memory of Bruce still hovers about Arran, and places are still shown which he is reputed to have visited. It was in the beginning of the sixteenth century that Arran came into the hands of the Hamiltons, who now hold it. James Lord Hamilton, whose father had married the sister of James IV. of Scotland, became a favourite at Court, and upon him was conferred the Earldom of Arran "complemented with the Crown lands of the island and the castle of Brodick." After that, the estates of the Hamiltons were confiscated; but when they were restored, Arran came back also, and the whole of the island, with the exception of a few farms, now belongs to the present Duke of Hamilton. The volume is exceedingly well got up, and there are some capital illustrations by James Napier, jun. A map would, perhaps, have added to its utility as a guide.

Correspondence with Lord Palmerston, relative to the late Sir Alexander Burnes. (J. E. Taylor.)—It will be in the recollection of every one who cares for the honour of his country, that when the forgeries and mutilations which had been perpetrated upon the Afghan dispatches of Sir Alexander Burnes were proved, Lord Palmerston defended them on the ground that Burnes was so injudicious and unreliable a man, and so little depended upon by the then Governor-General, Lord Auckland, that it was really necessary for the credit of the country to falsify his communications. Justly indignant at such an imputation upon his brother's memory, Dr. A. Burnes, wrote to Lord Palmerston, asking for an explanation, and calling his attention to a letter by Lord Auckland, declaring that he had "the highest respect" for the opinions of Sir Alexander Burnes. This letter, which was dated March 25th, was replied to by Lord Palmerston's secretary, declaring that what Lord Palmerston had stated "was much to the same effect as what Mr. Dunlop had, in his speech, said on the same subject." This reply being both inappropriate and untrue, Dr. Burnes wrote again on the 22nd of April, asking for a reply to his question, and terming the letter of the secretary "no reply." On the 24th of April, another secretary, by the direction of Lord Palmerston, writes to ask Dr. Burnes to state his case over again—"requests that you will have the goodness to state distinctly the precise point with regard to which you conceive," &c. &c. On the 27th of April Dr. Burnes replies, stating his case over again, and quoting an article in the *Examiner* newspaper, as an illustration of the unfavourable impression, with regard to his late brother, which Lord Palmerston's speech had made upon the public mind. To this he gets no reply for some time. On the 31st of May he writes for an answer, and on the 27th of June he returns pertinaciously to the charge, insisting upon his right to the ordinary courtesy due to a gentleman. At last comes a reply from Lord Palmerston's secretary, dated July 1st, stating that "pressure" had prevented, &c., that Lord P. regretted, &c., that he begged to state, however, "that he is answerable for his own opinion only, and not for those contained in newspapers commenting upon his speech;" that he spoke of Sir Alexander Burnes as he thought, and had not altered his opinion; finally, "that he has no wish to enter into any further discussion upon the subject, which, considering the length of time which has elapsed since the period when the events happened to which it relates, might, perhaps, have been allowed to remain undisturbed." No doubt the subject is a disagreeable one; and we are not surprised to find that Lord Palmerston is desirous of avoiding all further discussion about it. But even statesmen must bear with the

exposure of their crimes, and it ill befits the dignity of a prime minister to refuse to reply on the plea that he is not bound to criminate himself. The results of this correspondence are an evasion and a shuffle. Dr. Burnes's question is entirely unanswered, and Lord Palmerston puts in the plea of lapse of time to prevent the discussion of an injustice done only four months back.

Historic Certainties respecting the Early History of America, Developed in a Critical Examination of the Book of the Chronicles of the Land of Ecnarf. By the Rev. ARISTARCHUS NEWLIGHT. (Parker, Son, and Bourn. pp. 63.)—This *jeu d'esprit*—if indeed it may be called so—belongs to a school which we had thought to be antiquated long ago. It is a violent attack against England for her European and American foreign policy during the end of the last and the beginning of the present centuries. An unintentionally unsuccessful attempt to hide what was never intended to be hid, is made by making anagrams of the names of the different nations and countries referred to. Thus it requires no conjuror to spell out the mysterious words in the opening sentence of the pamphlet. "In the days of EGROEG, King of NIATRE, did King SIVOL reign over EGNARF, even as his father reigned before him." It is clear enough EGROEG stands for GEORGE, NIATRE for BRITAIN, and EGNARF for FRANCE. In like manner, we have NOEL-OFAN for Napoleon, ZEDNANREF for Ferdinand, and NIAPS for Spain, YEKRUT for Turkey, SUTPYGE for Egypt, SATURIA for Austria, EPORE for Europe, AISSER for Russia, and REDNAXELA for Alexander. Without this conceit the pamphlet would be dull enough, and we do not know that it is any better with it.

Black's Picturesque Tourist of Scotland. (Edinburgh: A. and C. Black. pp. 635.)—The popularity of this compendious guide-book to Scotland is well-attested by the fact that the fifteenth edition lies before us. It is satisfactory to know that these editions are not mere reprints. Messrs. Black neglect no opportunity of improving their guide-book, whether by information gathered by themselves or contributed by tourists. A work of this kind is necessarily cumulative, and it is only by inviting contributions of information, from all quarters and all manner of persons, that excellence can be even approached. As a proof of the vigilance with which every item of intelligence is watched for, it may be mentioned that the introductory chapter reprints from the *Inverness Courier*, of September 1860, the woeful account headed "An Adventure in the Highlands," which narrated the sorrows of three young English gentlemen, who lost their way between Glencoe and Fort William, and were belated among the hills. The writer of the guide-book uses this incident for the purpose of adroitly pointing out that a careful study of his volume, and especially of the map of the district, with which it is furnished, would have prevented the whole mishap.

We have also received: *A Note of Admiration.* By A. Austin. (G. Manwaring.)—*Reasons for an Alteration in the Legal Tender and a Reform in the Currency.* By Robert Slater. Second Edition. (Eppingham Wilson.)—*The Bank Act of 1851. Free Trade in Gold.* By Henry Brookes. (Eppingham Wilson.)—*Letter on the Bank of England Charter.* By Edmund Phillips. (James Bowie.)—*A Comprehensive History of India, Civil, Military, and Social.* Parts XLIII, XLIV., XLV., and XLVI. (Blackie and Son.)

THE MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS.

THE "LONDON REVIEW" for the present quarter is not specially remarkable for the freshness of its subjects or the novelty of its treatment of those subjects. It seems to us somewhat late in the day to review "Froude's Henry VIII.," unless the reviewer has something new to tell us; some fresh testimony to bring for or against Anne Boleyn's (we think unfairly) sullied reputation. The *London* reviewer, however, accepts Mr. Froude's data and reasoning with a whole-hearted credulity which he thinks it unnecessary to atone for by adding one fresh fact or placing the historian's arguments in any new point of light. As a *résumé* of the earlier volumes of the history in question, the paper may have its merits, but then Mr. Froude's volumes here reviewed were published between 1856 and 1858. To pause over a work for three years and then come forward with a wordy dissertation, the burden of which is "nothing new," is a hazardous experiment to play with public patience. The essay on "the Elder Pliny" is one which deserves high praise. The writer seems well acquainted with his subject, and brings before his readers, very picturesquely, the by-gone times which he has undertaken

to illustrate. The reader of classical tastes will welcome this scholarly paper. From the reviewer's estimate of Mr. Dixon's *Personal History of Bacon* we dissent partially at least. We are very far from considering that volume as "finely written," nor can we even allow that there is "a unity in the representation of Bacon given by Mr. Dixon, which is in itself some warrant of truth." The notice of "Recent Poetry" enables the writer to devote some lines to a very lame defence of Mr. Owen Meredith's plagiarisms. The reviewer, *inter alia*, says, "if Mr. Meredith is ignorant of Servian, so was Pope of Greek." Pope, however, did not pretend to a knowledge of Greek as the modern writer does to that of Servian. "The Benedictines in England" is a well-written and thoughtful paper, and "Popular Education" gives a clear and terse *résumé* of the recent educational reports.

The most noticeable paper in *Macmillan's Magazine* for July, is the editor's reply to Mr. Buckle's doctrine as to the Scotch and their history, in which the Historian of English Civilisation is very roughly handled. Professor Masson has, to our minds, shown most conclusively, not only that Mr. Buckle's theories are far too sweeping, but that they are based, for the most part, on a specious ignorance of the subject. Mr. Masson proposes to conclude his notice in the next number of the magazine. So far as he has gone his defence of his countrymen has been most complete. "Tom Brown at Oxford" flits from the gaze of those readers who have so long and so pleasantly watched his veering fortunes. We hope to meet the Rugby ex-scholar again in some fresh phase of life. "Ravenshoe" is as stirring as ever, and its writer need not fear at present that the laurels which he won by his first novel, "Geoffrey Hamlyn," will become withered. "The Boundaries of Science" is to us a somewhat heavy dialogue between two sleepy talkers, each of whom is determined to have the last word. On the other hand, the "Recollections of Cavour's last Debate," by Mr. Edward Dicey, is a piece of extremely vigorous word-painting. We are glad to learn that Mr. Dicey purposes to write a memoir of the late Italian statesman. We turned with some interest to Mr. Richard Garnett's "Lost Poetry of Sappho." The subject is one which in able hands might be made something of. We cannot, however, congratulate Mr. Garnett on his *amoretto* with the Lesbian dame, to whom he pays his addresses in a falsetto of mystic verbiage, which to us seems to have all the worst points of Mr. Martin Tupper and Mr. Coventry Patmore's writings. Mr. Garnett sings about "Sappho" in Sapphics; at least we conclude, from the fourth line of each of his fifteen stanzas, that this is the case. After, *à la* Tupper, "likening pomp and state to billowy corn," Mr. Garnett proceeds:

Thus I spoke in fervour, insensibly
Blunt the scythe of Time, and his glass retarded,
When, unseem, breathed sorrowful voices, "Say then,
Are we remembered,

"We who erst, fleet-winged with desire ecstatic,
Fled the lips, and over the soul of Sappho
Hung sublime, loud larks in the blaze of æther
Panting and pouring

"Fiery-hearted strains, which, as eyes of eagles
Gaze alone on noon-day intenseness, only
Gods might hear serene, nor be rapt and rave with
Frenzy delicious?

"Tell us where—thou canst not—a youth, a maiden
Plume the eager lip with our lyric pinions;
Cry the hearts aloud in our grasp, like swallows
Snatched by the falcon?

"Dead the lark of Lesbos, the swan of Leucas.
Chill disarmed Helicon chants to Delphi
Song of ours no more; neither do the planes of
Attica hear us.

"Scrollless, Museless, bodiless, lyreless, lipless,
Empty shade are we, and an idle rumour,
Rich Oblivion's trophy—How then call'st Art and
Beauty immortal?"

The meaning of this unmusical "caterwauling"—we use the word in its Pickwickian or Shakespearian sense—is an utter mystery to us; and we cannot help thinking that the editor of the magazine originally consigned it to his Balaam box, and that, *fatis iniquis*, it escaped its destined use at the cheesemongers' shop. Apart from all meaning, the lines often halt in metre. By what process of scanning can such a line as,

Chill disarmed Helicon chants to Delphi,

be tortured into Sapphic or any other metre? Surely even Mr. Garnett's ear cannot make "chill" a dissyllable.

EDUCATION, THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.

EDUCATION.

Ratios, Concrete and Abstract: intended as a Substitute for the Fifth Book of Euclid; and also as a New Introduction to Algebra. By HUGH M'COLL. London: Whittaker and Co. pp. 66.

THE FIRST PART OF THIS LITTLE BOOK is intended as a substitute for Euclid's fifth book, which, in spite of its importance, few take the trouble to read, on account of the complexity of his definition of proportion. Mr. M'Coll has, moreover, a graver charge to prefer against the fifth book than complexity, namely, that it has no satisfactory premises, although the demonstrations "present a certain appearance of simplicity and good reasoning by skilfully confounding the terms *number*, *quantity*, and *ratio*." For Euclid's definition of proportion Mr. M'Coll wishes to substitute another "as vigorous and comprehensive as Euclid's," but involving "no departure from his postulates in its application to angles and other geometrical magnitudes." The second part of the book is a

development of algebra from the principles of Euclid's fifth book. We must confess that reforms of this magnitude require a more serious examination than we have as yet been able to give them; but as the book is neither a very expensive, nor a very extensive affair there can be no harm in recommending it to the consideration of working mathematicians.

Key to Hindustani; or, an Easy Method of Acquiring Hindustani in the Original Character. Arranged on the Plan of an English Spelling Book. By HYDER JUNG BAHADOOR, M.R.A.S. (James Madden. pp. 196.)—This important manual of Hindustani grammar comes recommended by high auspices. It is written by the late Governor of the Madras University, is dedicated by permission to the Secretary of State for India, and is from the press of Mr. Austin, of Hertford, printer to the East India Company, and from whose press have issued some of the noblest contributions to Oriental literature which have been produced in Europe. The express wish of the Queen that an intercourse of the most friendly and intimate nature should be culti-

vated by her Indian and British subjects gave the first impulse to Hyder Jung's intention to write this manual, which is intended to smooth the difficulties which have hitherto encountered, and often driven back the student on the very threshold of the Hindustani language. None of the grammars previously existing give any rules for accentuation and syllabification, an omission likely to be very obstructive, and which is amended by this excellent volume. To quote the words of the preface, "the romanizing system, which, although utterly insufficient as a complete substitute, is, to a certain extent, valuable as an auxiliary—has been put in requisition, and simple and perspicuous rules have been given, which, by seconding the endeavours of the teacher, will, it is hoped, enable the student to surmount the difficulty in question, and to acquire a correct, clear, and fluent pronunciation."

Pictorial Geography, for the Instruction of Young Children. (Griffith and Farran).—This pictorial map is intended to assist children in understanding the definitions which are to be found on the first page of every manual of geography. What is an archipelago? What is an isthmus? are questions easily answered in the words given in the manual, without any very clear idea of the real nature of those things in the mind of the pupil. Here we have it plainly mapped out, and in a space of some twenty inches by fifteen, intelligible delineations of a bay, a sea, a strait, an island, a peninsula, and so forth. Why, however, a fort or a lighthouse? These no more belong to physical geography than windmills or factories do. The difference between a capital, a town, a city, and a village, do not seem to us very clearly defined in this map. What is the distinguishing feature of a capital; and by what is it to be distinguished from a city? The map answers, that a capital consists of a cathedral, seven churches, and five bridges on a river; but that a city is situated upon a canal. A port, moreover, appears to be remarkable for the absence of docks, and an archipelago consists of a dozen bare rocks in the sea, as destitute of verdure as the dangerous and inhospitable Blasquets. Still, the idea of the map is a good one.

THE CHAIR OF CIVIL LAW in the University of Edinburgh has been rendered vacant by the recent death, at an advanced age, of Professor Shank More, who had filled the office since 1843. The appointment is nominally vested in the Curators, but the Faculty have the right of nomination, and practically of election. Several candidates have been mentioned, but it has been resolved to postpone the election till November.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, appointing the Right Hon. the Earl of Clarendon, K.G., the Right Hon. the Earl of Devon, the Right Hon. Lord Lyttelton, the Hon. Edward Turner Boyd Twisleton, Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Bart., the Rev. William Hepworth Thompson, M.A., and Henry Halford Vaughan, Esq., M.A., to be her Majesty's commissioners for inquiring into the nature and application of the endowments, funds, and revenues belonging to, or received by, the undermentioned colleges, schools, and foundations; and also to inquire into the administration and management of the said colleges, schools, and foundations, and into the system and course of studies respectively pursued therein, as well as into the methods, subjects, and extent of the instruction given to the students of the said colleges, schools, and foundations, namely:—The College of the Blessed Mary of Eton, near Windsor, commonly called Eton College; Saint Mary College, Winchester, commonly called Winchester College; the Collegiate School of Saint Peter, Westminster; the hospital founded in Charter-house, in the county of Middlesex, commonly called Sutton's Hospital, or the Charterhouse; Saint Paul's School, in the City of London; the Merchant Taylors' School, in the City of London; the Free Grammar School of John Lyon, at Harrow-on-the-Hill, in the county of Middlesex; the school founded by Lawrence Sheriff, at Rugby, in the county of Warwick; and the Free Grammar School of King Edward VI. at Shrewsbury.

The distribution of the medals and other prizes took place in the school-room of Winchester College on Monday, in presence of a large assemblage of ladies, old Wykehamites, and friends of the boys. The medalists and prizemen recited their compositions as usual. The gold medal for the Latin essay was awarded to A. O. Prickard; that for English verse to J. T. Bramston. Silver medals were given for a Latin speech to T. O. Marshall, and for an English speech to R. C. Moberley. Prizes were also awarded for Greek iambs to W. Moore, for an English essay to J. Wordsworth, and for Latin verse to W. Moore. On the same day the half-yearly prizes, the gift of Lord Saye and Sele, were distributed. The following were elected to fill the scholarships at New College: A. O. Prickard (commoner), J. T. Brampton (scholar), J. Wordsworth (commoner), W. Moore (scholar), T. O. Marshall (scholar), C. E. F. Stafford (scholar). For admission to Winchester 109 candidates had entered their names and 98 presented themselves for examination. For the Exhibitions no candidates of sufficient attainments and merit presented themselves. The committee appointed to consider the best form for a memorial of the late Wardens of New and Winchester Colleges have issued their resolutions. They recommend that the tower of Winchester College, the foundations of which are in a very decayed and insecure state, should be rebuilt, under the supervision of Mr. Butterfield, after the original design, and called the "Tower of the Two Wardens." The plan of the committee was submitted to a general meeting of Wykehamists, held at the Thatched House Tavern, and adopted, an executive committee being appointed, to whose care the future management of the proposed memorial is intrusted.

The following query has been addressed to the *Times*, respecting the title given to Westminster School in the Royal Commission recently issued: "In the official announcement of the Royal Commission to inquire into the state of Eton, Winchester, and other similar foundations, mention is made of the 'Collegiate School of St. Peter's, Westminster.'"

Will you allow me to ask what school is here meant. The term certainly does not apply to the great foundation of Queen Elizabeth, the title of which is 'St. Peter's College, Westminster,' and which is, I believe, of greater antiquity than those institutions now called 'collegiate schools,' and indeed older than the term itself, the meaning of which I confess I have never been able to comprehend. Whatever a 'collegiate school' may be, Westminster is not one. I am told that there is an establishment called 'St. Peter's Collegiate School' in Eaton-square. Is that intended to come under the Royal Commission? If so, its locality should have been described. The 'Colleges of the Blessed Mary at Eton,' and 'St. Mary at Winchester,' being accurately mentioned, one can hardly suppose that in such a formal document the other great royal foundation could be designated by such an incorrect and unintelligible title."

At a meeting of the Council of the College of Preceptors, on Saturday last, the Rev. B. H. Kennedy, D.D., head master of Shrewsbury Grammar School, was re-elected President of the Council for the current year; and Mr. A. Hill, F.C.P., of Bruce Castle, the Rev. J. S. Hawson, M.A., of the Collegiate Institution, Liverpool; and the Rev. J. R. Major, D.D., head master of King's College School, London, were re-elected Vice-Presidents. Dr. E. T. Wilson, F.C.P., was elected Treasurer, and the following as Members: Mr. W. H. Carter, B.A., Jersey; Mr. J. E. B. Eldridge, Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea; Mr. H. H. Godwin, Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea; Miss Hubbard, Margate; Mr. G. Kilburne, Hawkhurst; Rev. A. J. Milne, M.A., Kingston, Jamaica; Mr. J. Robinson, Sampford, Peverell; Mr. B. Southall, Oswestry; Mr. J. C. Weykopf, of Enniskillen. At the same meeting the diploma of Associate was granted to Miss A. A. Bingham, of the Royal Asylum, Brixton-hill, and to Miss S. A. Rogers, of King's-road, Chelsea, who had passed the required examination for that degree. It was announced that the General Medical Council has placed the College of Preceptors in the list of institutions whose first-class certificates are to be recognised as guarantees of good general education.

A report has been issued to the House of Commons by the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of popular education by the committee appointed by them for the purpose of obtaining an enumeration of Dissenters' schools. The returns from day schools include 363 from British, 146 from Baptist, 388 from Congregational, and 14 from undenominational schools. 734 schools furnished reports regarding accommodation. The total amount of accommodation is for 110,935, in the following proportions: British, 46,375; Baptists, 15,449; Congregational, 48,071; unsectarian, 1040. The estimated increase since 1851 showed a total of 27,454, of which 8118 was British, 6510 Baptist, 12,826 Congregational. The average age at which the children leave school is 11 years and 3½ months, being highest in the Baptist and unsectarian, and lowest in the Congregational schools. As regards Sunday schools, the number for each description of school of which information was communicated is as follows: Baptist, 1430 schools, 159,503 scholars, 23,635 teachers; Congregational, 1935 schools, 262,226 scholars, 33,329 teachers; British and unsectarian, 26 schools, 2760 scholars, 380 teachers; giving an average of 125 scholars to each school, and 1 teacher to every 6·30 children. The average income and expenditure varies from upwards of 100*l.* to a few shillings per school. The report is signed "S. Morley (chairman), J. H. Hinton, M.A., Henry Richard, William J. Unwin, M.A., and George Smith."

Oxford.—The inauguration of the new system connecting Blundell's School, Tiverton, with Balliol College, was celebrated on Saturday last, the Earl of Devon (High Steward of this University), as one of the trustees, presiding. At the conclusion of the speeches, it was announced by the Examiners, the Revs. J. G. Lonsdale and T. B. Cornish, and Mr. J. R. King, that the first of the new scholarships had been awarded to L. T. Rendell; after which the noble chairman distributed the prizes.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—The days, or rather the nights, for the performance of Italian Opera in London are for a while numbered. With the coming week comes closed doors. Patti's notes, though found so suitable for conversion into gold, will be silenced, and very properly too, for it is just possible that the popularity of the young and delicate creature may be the means of overworking the material, and of bringing on a speedy and irreparable damage to the vocal organ itself. Since her rare abilities were first blazed abroad, the fair songstress has had no easy time of it. Mme. Grisi appeared on Wednesday as *Leonora* in "La Favorita," as *Norma*, and as *Valentina* in the "Huguenots;" according to report, "for the last time on the stage in England." It may be so, but we attach very little importance to the "positively" of Covent Garden.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—On Friday the 19th the twelfth and last concert of the Opera Series was given: Grisi, Tietjens, and Giuglini were the bright particular stars. The fifth annual juvenile choral meeting has also "come off" at the same place according to announcement. Without going into close figures, we may state with truthfulness that the choir numbered three thousand five hundred children, and a thousand adult tenors and basses. The Tonic Sol-fa system of teaching the young idea how to shoot finds an increased number of supporters every year. Any system, say we, that tends to enlarge the capacities of the mind and to instil sweet emotions deserves consideration, and is entitled to support. There must have been some powerful agency at work for a long time, and to some purpose. This was evidenced by the proficiency attained unto on the occasion under notice. The large attendance of patrons betokened the growing interest taken in the work of vocalising the infant upon a plan so easy to be comprehended. Nor was there any lack of enthusiastic applause when the cherub choir had finished their spirited but simple strains. The second "Great Brass Band Concert and People's National

Festival" has occupied very considerable attention during the week. At the conclusion prizes were distributed. The list of competitors was very long, and the time occupied in getting through the various programmes by no means inconsiderable.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

MR. ALFRED MELLON'S CONCERTS, which extended for a month last year, and which afforded so much gratification, will be renewed upon the close of the Italian Opera season.

If "what everybody says is true," then we may be assured that on the first Monday in October, the Pyne-Harrison company, largely reinforced by popular artists, will commence the English Opera season.

It is reported, in tones more audible than a whisper, that the long-existing "differences" between the noble proprietor of Her Majesty's Theatre and Mr. Lumley are likely to be arranged, and that the house will be opened next year on a scale of unprecedented grandeur. A really dazzling list of principals—with a *prima donna* of surpassing ability, hitherto unheard in England—is also spoken of. If only the half of this be true, "we will rejoice." Certain it is that one opera company is not sufficient for the growing necessities of the public, and if a mere child can draw a full house three times a week, it is reasonable to infer that a still greater magnetic power will be able to draw in a corresponding ratio. Apart from personal considerations, we hope for the sake of art, that the report has some foundation in fact.

The 138th meeting of the three choirs of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester, is to commence on Tuesday, September 10, under the presidency of Lord Bateman, the Lord Lieutenant of Herefordshire, and a committee consisting of Earl Somers, Lord Rodney, Lord Northwick, the Hon. C. S. B. Hanbury, M.P., Colonel Clifford, M.P., Mr. Mildmay, M.P., Sir J. B. Walsh, M.P., Sir H. J. Bridges, Sir W. Milman, Mr. Botfield, M.P., Lord W. Graham, M.P., the Rev. Prebendary Lee, the Rev. Prebendary Poole, and other gentlemen of influence in the county. On the first day (Tuesday) there will be a full choral service in Hereford Cathedral, and a sermon, preached by the Rev. William Peete Musgrave, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, one of the Canons Residentiary, after which "Elijah" (Mendelssohn) will be performed. This will be followed on successive days by the "Last Judgment" (Spohr); Handel's oratorio "Samson;" the "Requiem" (Mozart); and the "Hymn of Praise," a symphonia-cantata, by Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy; and the "Messiah." Concerts will be given on the evenings of the several days in the Shire and College halls, and a ball will take place on Friday, the 13th of September.

A Scarborough correspondent sends the following anecdote: "Mr. Sims Reeves was announced to appear at the concert in Scarborough, on Friday, but in consequence of a relaxed throat he was unable to appear. Mrs. Howard Paul, who happened to be in the town on a visit, was induced by the local *entrepreneur* to impersonate the eminent tenor, which she did with so much skill, singing his songs with such exactitude of voice and expression, that, coupled with her extraordinary 'make up,' many of the audience were not aware of the substitution. This was said to be one of the best musical 'sells' that ever occurred in Scarborough, where, by-the-by, Mr. Reeves has never yet sung."

We are requested to state that Mme. Grisi intends making a tour through the provinces in the ensuing autumn, and will visit every principal city and town in the United Kingdom, London excepted. This, it is added, "will be most positively her farewell to England and the termination to her professional career."

The *fête* at the Crystal Palace in aid of the Dramatic College passed off very successfully, and it is said that the total nett results of the two days (Saturday and Monday) amount to 1300*l*. Everybody concerned appears to have worked with zeal and (with one exception) to the production of universal satisfaction. The ladies of the theatrical profession who presided over the stalls were as charming, as winning as ever, and thoroughly successful in their endeavours to wile the gold from the pockets of their admiring customers. Messrs. Toole, Paul Bedford, and others added several hundred pounds to the receipts of the *fête* by their comic efforts, in acting a kind of Richardson's Show piece, which proved very attractive. Aunt Sally's Tents of Mystery, Hermits' Caves, and other similarly harmless inventions served to tickle that money out of the public, which that eccentric body could never have been persuaded to disgorge if treated in the regular manner. If there be any bad taste in these proceedings, it is the public who are to blame, not the actors and actresses. The solitary exception to the general satisfaction already alluded to seems to have been the General Manager of the Palace, against whom loud complaints are preferred in the public prints and elsewhere as to his want of courtesy and consideration for the visitors. A writer in the *Weekly Dispatch* characterises his conduct in very strong terms, and even asserts that when the efforts of the police to prevent the crowd from getting into the theatre proved ineffectual, the General Manager summoned to their assistance a number of working-men from the gardens, who rushed among the holiday crowd in their dirty clothes, and strove to keep them back by mounting the stairs and "bumping" the hinder part of their persons into the faces of the ladies. Such conduct, if it really took place, is of course indefensible, and must have been quite unnecessary. Had Mr. Bowley adopted the same expedient in person, he would have been quite as effective as a whole mob of gardeners.

ART AND ARTISTS.

THE LATE MRS. WELLS.

SELDOM HAVE THE TIDINGS of the premature loss of a gifted artist had so painful a significance for us as those which abruptly struck our ear the other day of the unexpected death, on Monday, the 5th inst., in her thirtieth year, of Mrs. H. T. Wells. In her, English art has lost more than it knows—unquestionably one whose works give intimation of qualities rare in any artist, and in this

case fated never to be developed in full. For alas! she was struck down at the threshold of her career, her work undone.

Mrs. Wells was not only wedded to an artist—the accomplished miniature painter, whose unconventional and earnest portraits in oil took us all by surprise in the present exhibition of the Academy—but came of an artistic stock; Mr. G. P. Boyce, a refined and accomplished landscape painter in water-colours now rising into reputation, being her brother. Joanna Mary Boyce was born in London 7th December 1831. Fondness for drawing was shown at an early age; and as she grew older she never missed an opportunity of making portrait-sketches, and invariably characteristic sketches, of any persons who interested her. To ardent and enthusiastic studies at home, often pursued under difficulties, succeeded, at the age of eighteen, more regular artistic training, first in Mr. Cary's school, subsequently in the late Mr. Leigh's. The writings of Mr. Ruskin kindled her warmest sympathies, and did much in helping to form her taste, though in no slavish spirit. The example of such men as Millais, D. G. Rossetti, and Holman Hunt, did more. From their works she derived invaluable stimulus, assimilating to herself much that is best in the spirit of them, borrowing nothing of the *letter*, as the common run of so-called young pre-Raphaelites do. Her first ambitious essay, "Elgiva" (a head), was exhibited at the Academy in 1855, and extorted praise from Ruskin (in his first Academy pamphlet), who at that time knew nothing of the artist. In the same year died her father—a heavy grief to her deeply affectionate nature. In September she visited Paris, and joined a lady's class in Couture's *atelier*. Ill health, however, put an end to her attendance after a few weeks. She commenced her large picture of "Rowena offering the Wassail Cup to Vortigern"—a picture of great merit, subsequently rejected at the Academy. She also executed a portrait of Mme. Héreau, who had been reader to the Empress Josephine: a vigorous transcript of a head strongly marked by character and energy. Miss Boyce had command of the pen as well as of the pencil, and contributed a few articles to the *Saturday Review* on the Paris Exhibition of 1855. To the same journal she contributed, in 1856, articles on the Royal Academy Exhibition of that year. At Brighton in 1857, where she was staying with her brother, she painted various studies of fishermen, of great vigour and freshness. In May, 1857, she started for a tour in Italy, taking France on her way. The summer months she spent with friends at Todi, and afterwards visited Florence and the other cities of Tuscany; Mr. Wells, her future husband, being of the party to whom she was married at Rome in December 1857. With him she subsequently visited Naples and its neighbourhood. At Rome she commenced an important picture, "The Boys' Crusade," painting in the heads of the Monk and Mother; and executed several sketches and studies. At the end of March, 1858, she returned to England, and soon afterwards commenced her delightful picture of "Peep Bo!" now hanging on the walls of the Academy. The autumn of the same year she spent at Holmby Hill, in Surrey, near Leith Hill, one of that glorious series of sand hills, commanding grand views of the weald of Sussex and Kent, which stretches southward alongside of the (chalk) North Downs. Here she painted her picture of "The Out-cast," afterwards poetically entitled "No joy the blowing season gives," &c., which was rejected at the Royal Academy and afterwards exhibited at the Winter Exhibition, together with "Do I like butter?" a charming study of a little girl making that enquiry of the buttercups. The autumn of 1859 she passed at Hind Head Common, near Haslemere, another noble Surrey sand-hill, some miles westward of Holmby. There she painted some of her finest pictures, including the "Heather Gatherer," now on the walls of the Academy: a truly remarkable study for spirit, *verve*, dignity of style, and refinement of feeling, which commanded the warm admiration of (among others) that accomplished artist and catholic critic, Mr. G. F. Watts. "The Boys' Crusade" was finished and exhibited at the Academy in 1860, where it was hung out of sight. It is a picture showing earnest and faithful study. The heads are well-realised in character and very expressive. But from some reason or other it is by no means so interesting or attractive a picture as less pretentious, rapid studies from the same hand. In qualities of colour and handling it reminds us too much of a school alien to her natural tendencies, of certain merely clever painters, of whom the world has a superabundance. In the present year's Academy exhibition the merits of Mrs. Wells were at last fairly and generously recognised by the hanging committee, after the usual probationary period of ill usage to which she, like others, had to submit. Three of her pictures, "Peep Bo!" the "Heather Gatherer," and "La Veneziana"—pictures of great and various excellence—were all more or less favourably hung, and commanded from the critics that notice they deserved, though also some controversy. It is a pleasure now, if a sorrowful one, to recollect that we were not slow in calling attention to their high and peculiar claims. Mrs. Wells has left behind her many sketches, studies, and first ideas of pictures. Some of these, including a few of her note-books, we have had the privilege of examining. We have never seen note-books or sketches which more gave one the idea of a born artist, of refined and unfading artistic instincts, of incessant, fruitful study, and of trained accomplishment of hand. One or two works, small in size, but of high intrinsic importance, upon which she was busied before the hand of death arrested for ever her sure and rapid progress in the art, call for notice. One of these was

a "Sibyl" (unfinished)—the head exceedingly grand, and bearing the direct impress of mental elevation and force in the artist. Her last completed work—significantly enough—was a "Seraph's Head," a work of great intensity of feeling, and on which she had expended much loving care: exalted and spiritual in sentiment and expression, pure and melodious in colour, though (in accordance with the character of the subject) somewhat cold. But perhaps the most eloquent indication of what the artist might have attained to, is an unfinished study (full length) of a German woman: the head of astonishing intensity as to character and style; the colour throughout almost Venetian in lyrical glow, as it were, and depth; the general conception and handling of the picture evincing a remarkable and rapid advance on previous work. The sight of studies such as these, promising so much future elevated performance, all now abruptly forbidden, is indeed a tragic one. We mourn the loss of a double life, two-fold individuality—an artistic and a human. The fond hopes of loving friends, and of all who take a broad and enlightened interest in English art were rudely put a period to on Monday week, when, after some ten or twelve days' illness from gastric fever succeeding to a safe confinement, she, who a few weeks since looked strong and full of life, suddenly passed from among us into eternity. To unbounded enthusiasm for art, to masculine and vigorous powers of mind, were united in Mrs. Wells an unmistakably feminine character: deep and fervent affections for her kindred and friends; a rare magnanimity of character and generosity of heart, which spoke in every word and action of her life, and was even legible to a casual eye in her grand expressive countenance. To this add a high and exalted sense of duty, unbounded devotion to husband and children, to household and domestic cares, which were never neglected for her art, but preferred to it. We fear, indeed, her enthusiastic devotion and energy led her to overtask a *physique* which, though vigorous and sound, was still a woman's. One of the last actions of her life was to master the German language for the benefit of her little ones. Our own personal acquaintance with this gifted lady was (to our sorrow) of the slightest. We remember one of the few occasions, and unhappily the last, on which we had the good fortune to meet her, was at the Academy Exhibition some weeks after its first opening. We were then particularly struck by the characteristic zeal with which (indifferent to fatigue) she was looking out obscure and ill-hung pictures of merit—often previously undiscovered by us—and by the generous warmth of appreciation she showed for everything there of genuine merit, however diverse in style, and (often) for slight and humble work which she herself could so easily and by so few strokes have excelled; thus setting her fellow-artists and us art-critics an example that we do not all follow. As an artist Mrs. Wells was among the most vigorous and interesting of those (of either sex) who were rising into public notice. Her works did not attract mere popular favour so quickly as those of many inferior and less skilled artists, because of the very soundness of her gifts and attainments. These were the reverse of superficial. She had given an amount of labour and time to hard downright study of form and colour, rare indeed on the part of an artist of so much natural facility. And be it remembered, she was still a student; had hardly begun to reap what she had sown. She was early attaining a thorough mastery of drawing and of colour, and had already attained to a bold, swift, decisive felicity of handling, such as few artists ever conquer. With her, indeed, this was almost a gift of nature. Mental power, dignity of style, refinement of feeling, these seem to us the distinguishing attributes of the few works time was allowed her to execute. They are not sufficient, perhaps, in scope or quantity to secure her a widespread reputation hereafter; but even from these few samples assuredly her peers can judge what manner of endowment hers was, and what she might have done had Fate been less unkind to us. We simply express our own convictions, and nowise exaggerate those shared with us by many distinguished artists, when we declare that her untimely death is a real loss to the English school, as well as to the vindication of the capabilities of women in the domain of art. In behalf of that deserving and as yet drooping Cause, how much would

such an example as she (with life) could have set have done; how much would it have sustained and fortified weaker fellow-labourers of her own sex.

ON SATURDAY, by permission of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, preparations commenced for the erection of a marble monument on the north side of the Cathedral, midway between the north and west entrances, to the memory of the late Lord Melbourne.

A very spirited terra-cotta bust of Oliver Cromwell has just been added to the National Portrait Gallery. It bears the impress of being a study direct from nature, and evidently served as the original model for the marble bust which Mr. Labouchere, now Lord Taunton, contributed to the Manchester Exhibition. The marble bears the name of Edward Pierce, a leading sculptor of the 17th century, who executed public statues for the city of London, and whose busts of Sir Christopher Wren and Sir Isaac Newton, at Oxford, rival the most successful efforts of Ronbiliac, at a subsequent period. This portrait of Cromwell corresponds with the known miniatures by Cooper, with Lely's portrait at Florence, Lord Spencer's Walker, and the fine drawing, life-size, at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. But it seems to have been done at an earlier period than any of them. In the terra-cotta bust there is a comparative profusion of hair on the head, and even the second wart on his face is lost in the fullness of the moustache. In all the paintings above mentioned the hair is very thin, and an isolated lock is observable in the centre on the forehead. The full hair and starting eyes give a peculiarly lion-like character to the countenance. A marble bust of Lord Jeffrey, the celebrated Edinburgh Reviewer, has also been added to the collection, and the trustees have also secured a portrait of Oliver Goldsmith, which, while it corresponds with the well-known profile of Sir Joshua, has the additional interest of having belonged to Goldsmith himself.

In answer to a question addressed to him by Lord H. Lennox, the Chief Commissioner of Works said that the improvements recently made in the National Gallery were so arranged as to aid any plan which might hereafter be adopted for extending the building of the National Gallery to the rear over the site now occupied by the barracks and St. Martin's Workhouse. He had in his possession plans showing how buildings might be extended in that direction so as to provide accommodation for all the pictures both ancient and modern, which were now or might hereafter be under the charge of the trustees of the National Gallery; and a single wing might at any time be built even in the barrack-yard, so as to accommodate the Turner pictures; but these plans were merely in contemplation, together with other plans, and as the Government had yet come to no decision on the subject he was unable to give any information as to what steps might hereafter be taken. In answer to a further question by Lord H. Lennox, Mr. Cowper declined to give any assurance that building would not be recommenced without the sanction of Parliament. It was not likely, said Mr. Cowper, that such a thing would be done; and the noble Lord had no right to require of him a pledge that he would not do what was unlikely. But it is well known that the Kensington Galleries were commenced not only without the sanction of the House, but in the teeth of a resolution that none of the national pictures were to go to Kensington. That was in Mr. Disraeli's time.

SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETIES.

WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The Right Hon. T. Sotheron Estcourt, M.P., has consented to preside at the next annual meeting of the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society, which is to be held at Shaftesbury on the 7th of August and following days.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—At the monthly general meeting at the society's house in Hanover-square—The Rev. John Barlow in the chair—the Earl of Dartmouth, the Earl of Mornington, Major-General Ramsay, Sir S. A. Donaldson, the Hon. W. Portman, M.P., Captain Douglas Galton, R.E., and Messrs. W. Jones Loyd, Charles Townley, R. B. Okeley, T. H. Powell, C. F. Hancock, W. Robinson, J. H. Barton, C. H. Smith, T. R. Richardson, and Antonio Carati and Miss Macpherson Grant were elected fellows; and E. B. Hogg, M.D., R.N., of H.M.S. *Chesapeake*, was elected a corresponding member of the society. The following were at the same time proposed as candidates for the fellowship, viz., Sir Henry Edwards, Bart., Major-General Sir John Hearsey, K.C.B., Dr. Ezra Downes, and Messrs. J. H. Backhouse, G. Bruce, F. A. Milbank, and C. L. Duff Gordon, and Miss M. R. Sotheby. The total number of visitors to the gardens during the year had been upwards of 175,000.

THE

BOOKSELLERS' RECORD, AND AUTHORS' & PUBLISHERS' REGISTER.

EVERYBODY now adays knows something about architecture, and holds opinions concerning "the styles," and therefore general readers will join with professional in welcoming Mr. Ferrey's *Recollections of Pugin*, and of his father, Augustus Pugin, coupled with notices of their works. When we consider the number of Pugin's buildings and the influence of his writings, and remember that he died little over forty, we approach the record of his life with a very lively interest. The memoir of the Rev. John Clay, the Chaplain of Preston Gaol, by his son, appeals to even a wider circle, since philanthropy has become a common interest and almost a business. The *Memoirs of Dr. Marshall Hall*, by his widow, is another addition to modern biography. Edited by Mrs. Everett Green, we have a volume of the *Calendar of State Papers of the Domestic Series* relating to the reign of Charles II., during 1661-62, which is sure to contain matter

of interest; and from Mr. R. C. Jenkins, a historical sketch of the life and times of Cardinal Julian, the last of the Crusaders. Messrs. Parker this week publish the *Epistles of St. Paul to the Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, and Colossians*, after the Authorised Version, newly compared with the Greek, and revised by Four Clergymen, which may afford some thought and suggestions to those who are intent on a new translation of the Scriptures. In poetry, there is Mr. Alexander Smith's new volume, *Edwin of Deira*; and *Dryope*, and other Poems, by Mr. T. Ashe. Mr. F. T. Palgrave's *Golden Treasury of the best songs and lyrical poems in the English language*, makes its appearance in thick creamy paper and delicate Elzevir type, and at the price of an ordinary school-book. In fiction, there are *Great Catches and Great Matches*, and a *Family History* by the Author of "the Queen's Pardon."

Civil War in America has well nigh suppressed books, and its influence on newspapers is scarcely less disastrous. When, a few years ago, the stamp and advertisement duties burdened our English press, the advocates of their repeal used to display before our eyes a broad untaxed American news-sheet, as a prophecy of what we might enjoy for the small charge of one penny on their remission. Most of these American marvels of size and cheapness are sustained by advertisements. Advertising and puffery are in the United States wrought into a universal art, compared with which our English practice is as yet imperfect and limited. The proprietors of these monster sheets give their readers paper, printing, and editorial labour at nett cost, or less than nett cost, and seek and find abundant profit out of their advertisers. Now that the manhood of the Union is drafted off into wasteful war, productive industry at an end, and racking taxation imposed, trade is paralysed and advertisements of course decline or cease, and newspaper owners are brought into a position of extreme difficulty. It is hard for newspaper owners to yield positions they have won at great cost and perseverance, but their sheets, which widened with commercial prosperity, must contract with its decline, and already some of the most successful newspapers have begun to narrow their borders. News are purchased with more avidity than ever now that they bear an interest of life and death to every home in the Union, but as advertisements are at an end, news must now be paid for at their natural cost. Whilst the leading newspapers will live through the war, magazines, periodicals, and literary newspapers suffer the fate of books, are eschewed as luxuries, and are dying off quickly, or are sickly languishing in hope of better times.

If newspapers are in a bad way in the North, they are in a far worse at the South. Newspapers never enjoyed much success in the Slave States. Many of the ablest advocates of their interests were published in the North. From the North the Southern news offices obtained their supply of paper. In the eleven Confederate States are only eleven paper-mills, and these worked and managed chiefly by Northern capital and skill; and in the whole South there is not one maker of printing ink. Many of the Southern offices are now closed through want of materials; at least fifty of their minor journals have ceased to exist, and the greater ones have curtailed their dimensions, and raised their price. Incendiary editors in North and South did their full share in bringing on the present war, and they have been among the first to experience its misery and ruin.

This has been a dull week. Scarcely a dozen of interesting works has issued from the French press. M. Anselme Petétin, a late prefect, has succeeded M. de Saint Georges as director of the Imperial printing-office which is about to be installed in the Louvre, as well as the offices of the *Moniteur*. A portion of the right wing of the edifice, forming a continuation to that allotted to the Ministry of State, is destined to receive the imperial type and the imperial official journal. The government printing-house—in turn the royal, the imperial, the national, and the royal and imperial again—was created under Louis XIII., during the ministry of the Duke de Luynes (1620), and in 1630 was established in the Louvre, in the Queen's pavilion. This institution, then, does not date from the time of Francis I., as has often been stated; but there were brought together the Greek characters which this prince ordered to be made by the famous engraver Garamond, who had been in the service of Robert Stephen; then were added the Turkish, Persian, and Arabic characters, which had been cast at Constantinople during the embassy of the Marquis de Brèves. These types were employed up to 1692, the time when Louis XIV. ordered the execution of a new typography. The royal printing-office remained in the Louvre until the revolution. In 1795 it was removed to the Hotel de Toulouse, under the title of the printing-house of the republic. This hotel had formerly been occupied by the Princess de Lamballe: at present it lodges the Bank of France. In 1804 it took the title of Imperial Printing-house, and in 1809 it was displaced anew to go to the Rue de Vieille de Temple, to occupy the magnificent residence which Gaston de Rohan, Bishop of Strasburg, had caused to be built in 1712 by Le Maire, and decorated by Bluet and Brunetti. It is from here that it is to be removed again, to go back to the Louvre—not a trifling affair, seeing the extent of the plant, which is estimated at four millions of francs (160,000*l.*) The establishment employs above a thousand compositors and others.

There is only one nation in the Universe—the French nation; only one language—the French; only one civilisation—the French. Europe beyond the boundaries of France is as entirely ignored by the bulk of the French people, as the entire habitable world beyond the great wall of China is ignored by the Celestials. Out of Paris the Frenchman knows but little, cares for little. It is enough for him that he is a unit of *La Grande Nation*. As a rule his knowledge of the spoken and written European languages is extremely slender. "Goddem," "rosbif," "ya zar," "pa-late," are expressions that exhaust his knowledge of the English vocabulary. There are certainly cosmopolitan Frenchmen; but they are few in number. It is because we have under our eyes a pretty French tale, of a religious character, published in a collection called the "Bibliothèque Protestante," and wherein the author pretends to some knowledge of the English language, that we have been led to make the former remarks more in pity certainly than in vexation. Every chapter in the story—"La lognette de l'Ermite; par E. Adelar"—is headed by an English motto, which is chiefly taken from the pages of Shakespeare. On the title-page

stands an epigraph taken from some work by Mrs. Beecher Stowe. How the English poet has been treated may be inferred from the way in which the American authoress has been treated. Thus runs the epigraph: "Hut us look up in fear and reverence and say God is the great maker op romance. The from whose hand come man and woman, . . . the who Strung the great harp op Existence with all its wild and wonderful Chords, and alunelt them to one another, . . . the is the great Poet op life." That such a potentiality resides in "the," poor unpretending article beyond definiteness, will be new to everybody. But what exact office "the" performed when "the" "alunelt" the wonderful chords, is rather a puzzler. Perhaps we make too much of a seeming trifle. We can only say that an English "reader," who should let escape him a similar amount of typographical errors in French, German, or other language, would be quickly dispatched to an ancient city named Jericho. These really are not trifles; they are atoms which go to make up great lumps of error, and therefore it is that in any French work which treats of matters out of France, or of a literature which is not French, we always read with caution and a reasonable amount of doubt.

Another religious tale of Protestant tendencies is entitled "*Le Batelier de Clarens*," in two volumes. It appears to be a favourite rather with a certain public. Published at Berlin, but in the French language, we have: "*Etudes sur la littérature du Second Empire français depuis le coup d'état*." The author gives his name as William Raymond—English sounding enough; but, whether Englishman, German, or Frenchman, his exposition of the degraded condition into which the French press and French literature have fallen, from the date of 1852, is painful to read. Of journals *Mme. de Girardin* wrote—her husband, perhaps, being a journalist, can tell how truly:

Voilà donc le pouvoir que l'on nomme un Journal !
Royauté collective, absolu tribunal ;
Un jugeur sans talent, fabricant d'ironie,
Qui tue avec des mots un homme de génie ;
Un viveur enragé s'engraissant de la mort ;
Un fou que met en feu l'Europe et s'endort ;
Un poète manqué, grande âme paresseuse,
Qui se fait, sans amour, gérant d'une danseuse ;
Tous gens sans bonne foi, l'un par l'autre trahit !
Ce sont là tes meneurs, ô mon pauvre pays.

We have just been able to dip into a compact, well printed, 18mo. from Florence, with the title: "*Parabole, leggende e pensieri raccolti dai libri Talmudici dei primi cinque secoli dall' E. V.*" translated by Professor Giuseppe Levi, of Vercelli. This is not only an interesting, but a very valuable book. Very few can read in the Talmud, but there are a great many who believe that it contains numbers of glosses on the Jewish law and Jewish ethics. That such is the case is here sufficiently shown. Besides parables and legends respecting creation and metaphysical theories, the volume abounds in maxims and aphorisms, and "saws" of great shrewdness. Among the aphorisms we have such as these: "Every word which falls from Divine lips creates an angel." "Every good action done by a man calls down an angel to his side, who never deserts him." Proverbially it is said: "The time of plenty makes all men good friends;" and, to reprove an empty talker, "A single farthing in a brass basin makes a loud jingle." Here, finally, is a text on abstinence for the teetotaler to ponder: "A doctor said—He who makes a voluntary fast is a sinner. The sacred law imposes expiation on the Nazarene because he offends against himself in swearing to abstain from wine. If he is a sinner because he offends against himself in this sole abstinence, he is doubly a sinner who abstains from heavenly gifts."

MR. ROBERT FLOYD has prepared a treatise on "Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, and How they may be more successfully Taught in Elementary Schools," which Messrs. Longman and Co. will publish immediately.

SIR JOHN BOWRING arrived at Southampton from Malta by the *Pera* on Saturday last; but was so ill that he had to be carried ashore.

DR. SPENCER T. HALL, the Sherwood Forester, now manager of a hydro-pathic establishment at Matlock-bath, has a new work nearly ready for the press, entitled "*Days in Derbyshire*."

MR. FRANCESCATI, whose "*Modern Cook*" is well known, has prepared another volume for humbler householders under the title of "*The Cook's Guide for the Middle Classes*." Mr. Bentley, who will publish the volume, will print 10,000 copies of the first edition.

THE MONTGOMERY MONUMENT.—A statue to the memory of James Montgomery, the poet, has just been executed by Mr. Bell, and is to be placed in the cemetery at Sheffield, where Montgomery's remains were interred in May 1854. The inauguration will take place in the presence of the Mayor and Corporation of Sheffield and other public bodies in the town. Montgomery, it will be remembered, was for more than thirty years the proprietor and editor of the *Sheffield Iris*.

MR. TEGG has just published fourteen volumes of his re-issue of the "Family Library;" consisting of Irving's "Sketch Book" and "Companions of Columbus;" Bucke's "Life of the Duke of Marlborough;" Defoe's "Journal of the Plague Year;" Brewster's "Letters on Natural Magic;" Davenport's "Life of Ali Pacha" and "Sketches of Imposture;" Palgrave's "History of the Anglo-Saxons;" Neale's "Mutiny at the Nore," "Court and Camp of Buonaparte," and "Sketches of Venetian History."

DR. WOLFF has just issued the following odd and characteristic letter to the clergy and gentry of Somersetshire:—"My dear Friends—My church at Isle Brewers is now completed, and it will be consecrated on the 2nd August next, by the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells. Dear Friends, I have now lived among you sixteen years. You have been very kind to me indeed, and I have tried to return that kindness in all manners possible. Please, therefore, rejoice the heart of an Israelite of the seed of Abraham of the tribe of Levi, by being present at the consecration of the church which has been built by his exertions for the good of his parishioners at Isle Brewers, and for the glory of our Lord Jesus Christ, our God and our Saviour, by your brother in Christ, Joseph Wolff, vicar of Isle Brewers, near Taunton, an Israelite of the seed of Abraham!"

PROFESSOR COTTON MATHER, late of Addiscombe College, has prepared a "Hindustani and English Clavis to the New Testament and the Psalms," which is announced by Messrs. Longman and Co. for September.

HALFPENNY MAGAZINES.—Three halfpenny magazines have been started during the present month, the *Halfpenny Journal*, the *Halfpenny Miscellany* and the *Guide*. All three are alike in size, type, and general appearance, leading one to suppose they are "nursing" one another like rival omnibuses. They consist of eight pages, illustrated with woodcuts after the style of the *London Journal*, whose pattern they servilely copy, so as to look like halves of that successful journal. We can scarcely imagine that these halfpenny magazines are more than a speculative caprice, or that they are produced to meet any demand which the abundant supply of penny periodicals does not already satisfy. But we shall see. There may be a place in England for halfpenny literature.

MRS. BARRETT BROWNING.—Mr. G. G. Barrett, a brother of Mrs. Barrett Browning, writes to the *Guardian* and confirms the statements of a correspondent we quoted last week. He says: "Her father was at no period of his life a merchant; but soon after he left Cambridge he purchased a property in Herefordshire, where he resided many years. In regard to my sister's early education being cramped, I may state that, on the contrary, it was of a singularly enlarged and comprehensive character. Her great love of literature, in every language and in all ages, being quite unchecked even when quite young in life. Her education was entirely self-regulated."

"THE QUEEN," a new illustrated sixpenny weekly newspaper, is announced for Saturday, 7th September. It will be about the same size as the *Illustrated News*, and its contents will be especially addressed to ladies. In addition to a profusion of the best wood-engravings, the publisher promises a series of novel supplements, the first being a photograph of the Queen by Mayall. Other photographs, not engravings from photographs, mounted on tinted card paper, will follow. At this rate we may expect to hear of some newspaper offering to pay subscribers for taking it in.

JOE MILLER was first published in 1739, as a shilling pamphlet, and a copy has recently been sold as a curiosity at seven guineas. Mr. Hotten is about to produce an edition in fac-simile. Here are the words of the original title-page: "Joe Miller's Jests; or, the Wit's *Vade Mecum*: being a collection of the most brilliant jests; the politest repartees; the most elegant *bon mots*, the most pleasant short stories in the English language. First carefully collected in the company, and many of them transcribed from the mouth, of the facetious gentleman whose name they bear; and now set forth and published by his lamentable friend and former companion, Elijah Jenkins, Esq. Most humbly inscribed to those choice spirits of the age, Captain Bodens, Mr. Alexander Pope, Mr. Professor Lacy, Mr. Orator Henley, and Job Barker, the kettle-drummer. London: Printed and sold by T. Read, in Dogwell Court, White Friars, Fleet-street."

EVENING PAPERS.—It is somewhat remarkable that while there has been such a great extension of journalism throughout the kingdom within the last few years, there has been no increase of daily evening papers in London; the number being the same now as it was fifty years ago, viz., seven. The daily evening papers published in the metropolis in 1811 were the *Star*—the first daily evening paper ever published—founded in 1788; the *Courier*; *Traveller*; *Statesman*; *Pilot*, *Albion*; the *Sun*, established in 1792; and the *Globe*, established in 1803. In some of the towns in the northern counties the daily morning papers published an evening edition. In Edinburgh there are two evening papers—one, the *Evening Courier*, published daily; the other, the *Evening Post*, published twice a week. The *Courant* is the oldest newspaper in Scotland next to the *Edinburgh Gazette*, having been founded in 1718. It was formerly a "high-priced" journal, and was for many years published three times a week. In Dublin there are five evening papers, two published daily at 1d., and three published three times a week at the higher prices.

DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE REPEAL OF THE PAPER DUTY.—The object for which this society was formed having been obtained, the members forming it met on Wednesday at Messrs. W. and R. Chambers's, 47, Paternoster-row, for the purpose of winding up and dissolving the association. Mr. Woodfall occupied the chair, and Mr. Francis, the Treasurer to the Press Association, stated that the committee at the formation of the association decided that no debts should be incurred, but that whenever money was wanted it should be raised by subscriptions. That resolution had been strictly adhered to, and the result was that they had no debt. A great deal of work had been done at a very small cost, and now they closed their work with a balance in hand of 3s. 3d. Mr. D. N. Chambers moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Francis, and passed a high eulogium on that gentleman for the devotion he had shown to the task he had in hand, which was carried by acclamation. Mr. Francis, after returning thanks for the vote, said it was very gratifying to him to see that in the course of twelve years they had succeeded in relieving the press of three heavy burdens—the advertisement duty, the penny stamp, and the paper duty.

SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON AND PROFESSOR BLACKIE had better look after Mr. Clifford, the author of the *Life of Edward I.*, the greatest of the Plantagenets. They will have heard, no doubt, that he writes down Sir William Wallace "as one of the most cruel of marauders, one of the most relentless of ravagers, compared with whose deeds those of Nana Sahib are light and insignificant;" that "English chronicles written at the time charge Wallace with making men and women dance naked before him, pricking them with lances to enliven their steps;" that he was executed, not for his patriotism or warlike defence of Scotland, but for a whole "series of robberies, murders, felonies, profanations, and sacrileges, committed in England;" and that his execution was the just penalty of his crimes, and was merited far beyond that of the rebels who suffered a like death in 1745, and whose fate no reasonable historian commiserates. Mr. Clifford supports his opinion of Wallace by the best evidence, English and Scottish, and now demands that the school histories of England, such as Mrs. Markham's and Miss Elwin's, which contain the romantic version of Wallace's career copied from Hume, should be altered into correspondence with indisputable facts. But to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, as an unprejudiced and responsible body, he addresses his protest directly, calling upon them to remove from the History of England published by them the description of Wallace as a hero, and his execution by Edward as "a cruel murder." We do not see how the Society can disregard Mr. Clifford's appeal, and Sir Archibald Alison, Professor Blackie, and others concerned in the Wallace monument, are bound to show cause why the proposed alteration should not be made.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. MILNER GIBSON, M.P.—On Friday afternoon last week a meeting was held at Fendall's Hotel, New Palace-yard, Westminster, for the purpose of taking steps to present the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, M.P., with a testimonial, in recognition of his "persevering, able, and successful exertions during twelve years, as president of the Associations for the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge." Mr. W. Ewart, M.P., presided; and amongst those present were Mr. Cobden, M.P., Sir J. V. Shelley, Bart., M.P., Mr. J. White, M.P., Sir C. E. Douglas, M.P., Mr. Stansfield, M.P. It was resolved that the amount of each subscription should be limited to one guinea, and Messrs. D. N.

Chambers, Green, E. Levy, Stiff, Kenny, Cassell, Collett, Moore, Lucas, Ashurst, Thornton Hunt, Pether, Corss, and Elt were appointed an executive committee to canvass the country for subscriptions. Mr. Cobden told them their work would prove hard. "If the testimonial was once launched, it must be done well, otherwise they would be blamed for commencing it at all. His experienced showed him that it was all a question of work, and, to be successful, they must find some one who would undertake to collect subscriptions by canvassing in London and elsewhere. Something beyond printed circulars must be put in operation. People did not generally reply to those circulars; they were thrown into the waste paper basket, expecting they would be called upon, and thus save themselves the trouble of writing a reply."

THE RIGHT TO PUBLISH OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.—Under this heading Mr. Pickburn, the proprietor of the *Clerkenwell News*, a halfpenny paper of large circulation, has published a full report of the proceedings in the action brought against him by a Mr. Popham, of which we gave an account last month. In some prefatory remarks he says:—"The action was for an alleged libel contained in an official report of a Medical Officer of Health. The document complained of was made in pursuance of a compulsory provision of the 18 & 19 Vict. c. 120, and was published *verbatim* without note or comment. Should the ruling of Mr. Baron Wilde, that such is an unprivileged publication, be sustained, a responsibility for the writings and sayings of public men of a most serious nature will be thrown on the press. The proprietor of the *Clerkenwell News* has therefore felt it his duty to place a full report of the case, so far as it has yet proceeded, in the hands of every journalist in the United Kingdom. The action arose out of the publication in the *Clerkenwell News* of the proceedings at a vestry meeting of the parish of Clerkenwell in February last. At that meeting a report of the Medical Officer of Health for Clerkenwell was read, and was afterwards published in the *Clerkenwell News* as part of what had taken place at the meeting. The Medical Officer's report imputed to the plaintiff, a chemist and druggist of Clerkenwell, that he had been in the habit of giving false medical certificates. At the trial, before Mr. Baron Wilde, it was contended, on the part of the defendant, that the publication was protected under the Act of Parliament (the Metropolitan Local Management Act), which required that the medical reports should be published yearly in the month of June, and that copies of them should be sold to the parishioners at a price not exceeding twopenny. It was also attempted to be proved, under a plea of "justification," that the matter published was *true*, viz., that the plaintiff had given false medical certificates knowing them to be false. The jury, however, found a verdict for the plaintiff, with 25*l.* damages; the question of privilege being reserved, and leave being given to move for leave to enter the verdict for the defendant, if the court should be of opinion that the publication in the defendant's paper was protected by the Act of Parliament. The defendant having obtained a rule *nisi*, the question will come on for argument in the next term. Meanwhile, as Mr. Pickburn invites the "opinions of the press" on the case, it may be useful to give Mr. Baron Wilde's observations and *dictum*, as we find them in the report of the trial which Mr. Pickburn has published. The learned judge says: "An individual ought to be and is at liberty to publish in a newspaper the proceedings of such a body as this vestry, but then he does it at his own peril. If a medical officer, whose duty it is to make a report, states anything false, that is an evil which so far is not to be remedied. He reports to the vestry, and the vestry, of course, knows what he says; but the report is to the vestry and not to the public at large. The necessity for making the report does not carry with it the necessity for publishing it to the world; and, therefore, if an editor chooses to publish he does so at his own risk. I think that reasonable, because there will may be a necessity, as I said before, for a report being made to the vestry; but the harm done by making a false report to the vestry is much more limited than that of making it public to the world. If the editor of a newspaper, or any third person, chooses to make public and give a wider circulation to some statement injurious to an individual, he cannot plead the same privilege as if a member of Parliament had made use of similar words. So far it seems to me that the defendant was not justified in publishing that report—I mean on the ground of privilege."

AUSTRALIA.—Victoria, in the cost of its parliamentary literature, is tasting one of the sweets of independence. A vote of 39,000*l.* has been demanded for the year, which Dr. Evans denounced as "perfectly enormous," compared with any other colony of the British empire. The cost of Government printing in Canada, with its immense territory and its 3,000,000 inhabitants, was nothing like this. "Every week," said Dr. Evans, "disclosed the fact that there was printed, a large amount of mere useless and unintelligible trash, well suited for culinary purposes, but for nothing else whatever."

A COUNTRY NEWSPAPER IN VICTORIA.—The *Melbourne Argus* reports that on Friday, 1st March, the copyright and plant of a thriving country journal—the *Maryborough Advertiser*—were sold by Messrs. Fraser and Cohen, by public auction, for the sum of 2150*l.*

AMERICA.—Mr. W. H. Hurlbut, whose "Pictures of Cuba," forming Vol. XC. of Longman's Traveller's Library, will bring his name to the memory of some English readers, is reported by the American correspondent of the *Morning Star* to have been taken prisoner by the Confederate Army, and in imminent danger of being hung as a spy. Mr. Hurlbut is a Southerner, having been born in Charleston in 1827. He spent several years in Europe, and contributed articles freely to English and American newspapers and reviews. For a time he was editor of *Putnam's Magazine*, and then theatrical critic to the *Albion* of New York. He has written several articles for the *Edinburgh Review*, on American affairs strongly anti-slavery in tone. For some time he was editor of the *New York Times*, but threw up his place last summer, having adopted out and out pro-slavery and secession opinions, and published a pamphlet in their advocacy. His mutations of opinion, except in America, would have been deemed incredible; he has been a Unitarian minister, a Muscular Christian, a free-thinker, a native of a Slave State, a violent Abolitionist, a Secessionist, and now, distrusted and suspected by his slavery friends as a spy in the interest of the North, his life is in serious peril.

FRANCE.—"M. de Montalembert," writes the *Times* correspondent from Cracow on the 13th inst., "was in Cracow a week ago studying *la question Polonoise*. He proceeded from here to Posen, and did not, I believe, intend visiting Warsaw."

ITALY.—What strange days have dawned on Italy when to praise the Pope is to suffer! The responsible editor of the *Eco*, the clerical organ of Bologna, was tried there on the 13th for an article against the Government and in favour of the Pope, and was condemned to a fortnight's imprisonment and a fine of 1500*l.* This is 'he second condemnation of that journal.

BOOKS WANTED TO PURCHASE.

By Messrs. W. Dawson and Son, 74, Cannon-street, City, E.C.
Illustrated News for January 5, 1861.

TRADE NEWS.

DIVIDEND.—August 10, W. Benning, Fleet-street, law bookseller.
DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDEND.—J. T. Keell, Howland-street, Tottenham-court-road, Middlesex, and elsewhere, publisher—first div. of 4d. on Thursday next and following Thursday, or Oct. 10 and 17, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street.—W. Shoberl, Great Marlborough-street, Middlesex, publisher—first div. of 1s. 9½d. on Wednesday, July 24, at Mr. Edwards's, Basinghall-street.
CERTIFICATE to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.—August 13, L. Tallis, Warwick-square, bookseller.
INSOLVENT DEBTORS, who have obtained Interim Orders, to be heard in the County.—At Wisbeach, August 26: John Thomas Bennett, Wisbeach, musician.—At Norwich, July 30: George John Abbott Burroughs, Norwich, bookseller.
INSOLVENT PETITIONER.—Charles Turtle, Swansea, Glamorganshire, stationer.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.—*Re* LEWIS (before Mr. Commissioner FANE).—The bankrupt, Lewis Alpha Lewis, was a bookseller and auctioneer, of No. 125, Fleet-street. The accounts show debts, 1534l.; liabilities, 9568l. The bankrupt had a surplus on the 31st of December, 1859, of 1109l., and his profits had been 1949l. The assets consist of good debts, 978l.; doubtful, estimated to produce 1056l.; cash at bankers on the 7th of May 1861, the date of adjudication, 49l. 9s. 7d.; bills receivable, considered good, 315l. 8s. 5d.; doubtful, 172l. 4s.; property after deductions, 617l. 1s. 4d.; the domestic and personal expenses had been 376l.; trade expenses, 838l. 10s. 11d.; and losses, 185l. 5s. 1d. There was no opposition by the assignees, and Mr. Bagley, the bankrupt's advocate, represented it to be a case of misfortune. The bankrupt had been for many years in business, and had had a number of engravings sent to him for sale, upon which he had made advances, partly in cash and partly in bills. However, at the same time, a larger dealer in engravings threw his property upon the market. The sale was for a time suspended, and the bills had been renewed, and ultimately the goods were sold at a great sacrifice. The Commissioner: "Of what did the valuable engravings consist? Mr. Lewis said they were 'popular engravings,' portraits of the Royal family, marriages of illustrious personages, &c. The Commissioner said he had great pleasure in awarding an immediate certificate of the first class. Certificate accordingly."

THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE ON THE RAG QUESTION.—On Friday last week, Mr. Valpy, of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, was examined, and deposed that the make of paper in this country had increased from 1830 to 1860 from 62 million pounds to 223 million pounds, and the importation of rags during the same period from 9000 tons to 16,000 tons. The great increase in the latter period was due to the establishment of the penny papers and of cheap periodical literature. The German Governments had intimated an intention to reconsider the question of the export duty on rags, but he was not aware that there was any intention to alter it at present.—Mr. Collett, Secretary to the Society for Repealing the Taxes on Knowledge, stated that the supply of rags in the English market might be increased; and from an inquiry that had been made into the rag resources of this country from families, it was found that out of one hundred families the rags were only saved or sold by about forty, so that sixty per cent. of rag refuse was lost. The paper-makers' supply might be increased to that extent if the requisite trouble and organisation were taken for their collection. There were multitudes of vegetable materials calculated to make paper, if capital were only laid out on the requisite experiment and machinery. He did not think that the paper trade had been seriously injured by recent legislation, and it was a great calumny on the trade to say that they could not make paper from other materials as well as rags, so as to maintain their stand against the world. The paper-makers, like the agriculturists on the question of free trade, were not the most competent judges of the political economy of this question, which, as far as the export duty on foreign rags went, was intrinsically a question of international law.—Mr. Wrigley did not deny that the materials mentioned by Mr. Collett would produce pulp or half stuff, but that the cost of the chemical agents required for bleaching them was very largely in excess over those used for rags.—The committee then adjourned, and have met again this week to consider and draw up their report.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COMING SALES.

By Messrs. SOTHEY and WILKINSON, at 13, Wellington-street, Strand, on Monday, 29th July, and two following days, the library of Mons. le Baron Ennoff.

PAST SALES.

By Messrs. SOTHEY and WILKINSON, on Monday, 15th inst., and two following days, the libraries of J. Adey Repton, Esq., the Rev. Dr. Wrench, T. B. Wrightson, Esq., and W. B. Morgan, Esq. Amongst the lots sold may be mentioned the following:

Behn (Mrs.) Plays, 2 vols. rare, 1702; Behn (Mrs.) Histories and Novels, published by C. Gildon, 2 vols., portrait by Cole, and plates by Pine, 1735; Discovery of New Worlds, from the French, Englished by Mrs. Behn, 1688. 5 vols. 2l. 9s.

Poliphile, Hypnerotomachie, numerous woodcuts, with that of sacrifice of Priapus on p. 69. H. White of Lichfield's copy, who presented it to the late Mr. H. Repton. Paris, 1561. 2l. 16s.

Oxford Almanacs from 1742 to 1744, wanting 1743, 7, 51, 4, 61, 6, 7, 8, 72. Curious and rare, with views of the different Universities, costume of the members, &c., entirely printed on silk or satin. 2l. 12s.

Hearne (T.) Collection of curious Discourses, written by eminent Antiquaries on our English Antiquities, 2 vols. calf extra. 1775. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Monthly Review (The) From its commencement, May 1749, to 1841, inclusive, with Indexes, 240 vols. half-calf gilt. A complete set of this periodical is of uncommon occurrence. The Fonthill copy, only 174 vols., sold for 44l. 12s. 6d. 9l.

Shakespeare. The Hamlet of 1603, reproduced from the unique copy by Photography and Lithography, by permission of the late Duke of Devonshire. Only 40 copies printed, which were distributed among British and Foreign Libraries, and the private friends of the Duke. The only copy yet submitted to sale. 5l. 5s.

Dante Terze Rime, the title-page in fac-simile. First Aldine edition, morocco, in a case. Venet. Aldo. 1502. 1l. 10s.

Scott (Sir Walter) Waverley Novels, 48 vols. Poetical Works, 12 vols., and Miscellaneous Prose Works, 28 vols., together 88 vols. uniform in calf, Edinb. 1850. 6. 16l. 15s.

Dante, La Commedia, col commento di Benvenuto da Imola, e col la Vite di Dante scritta da Giov. Boccaccio. (Venet.) Vindelin di Spira, 1477. 2l. 3s.

Congreve (W.) Works, 3 vols., portrait and plates from Hayman's by Grignon, Baskerville's fine edition, roy. 8vo. Birmingham, 1761. 1l. 5s.

Shakespeare (W.) Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies, 1623, portrait on title and Ben Jonson's verses to the reader, reprint of the first edition, presentation copy from S. Nichols to Mr. Morgan, 1807. 3l. 8s.

London Evening Post, No. 1, 1727 to 1767 inclusive. 13l. 13s.

British Mercury, imperfect, commencing at No. 8, 1710, to 30th July, 1712. 2l. 15s.

Monthly Mercury, 1688 to 1735, 24 double vols.; 1710 to 1726, 17 single vols. 7l. 7s.

Boccacci (Giov.) Decameron, ricorretto in Roma, et emendato secondo l'ordine del Sacro Conc. di Trento, et riscontrato in Firenze con Testi Antichi, &c. Firenze, Giunti, 1573. 2l. 5s.

Calvini (J.) Opera Omnia, 9 vols., portrait of Calvin on the titles of eight of the volumes. Amst. 1667. 2l. 2s.

The three days' sale produced 650l. 0s. 6d.

We are sorry to report that the sale of M. Libri's library, at Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson's, has gone off very badly; many of the books being knocked down at prices which can scarcely pay for the printing of their titles in the catalogue. The books of which the collection consists may be rare, but they appeal to special scientific and literary tastes, which furnish a poor market. Besides, a great portion of the collection is composed of Italian works; and, as Mr. Molini, the Italian publisher of King William-street, could attest, the number of students of Italian literature in England is incredibly small. Among the lots sold we may this week mention the following:

Mallet (G.) Catalogue des Livres de l'Ancienne Bibliothèque du Louvre fait en 1373; précédé de la Dissertation de Boivin le Jeune sur la même Bibliothèque sous Charles V., VI., et VII.; avec des Notes historiques et critiques (par J. van Praet). 8vo. Paris, 1836. Van Praet's own copy, with numerous additions and corrections in his autograph. This very important work contains the description of the 1236 ancient manuscripts which formed, in the fourteenth century, the French Royal Library. Many of these (now lost) were on scientific subjects, especially on arithmetic and astronomy; and their loss, for the history of science, is irreparable. 2l.

Marguerite de Valois, Royné de Navarre, L'Heptameron ou Histoires des Amans fortunez des Nouvelles remis en son vray Ordre par C. Grugot, fine copy in blue morocco, gilt marbled edges, by Bauzonnet. 16mo. Paris, par Gilles Gilles, 1567. 3l. 8s.

Marot (Clement) Ses Œuvres plus amples et en meilleur Ordre que paravant. 16mo. Paris, G. Le Bret, 1547. 2l. 16s.

Marot (Jehan.) Le Recueil. Contenant Le Doctrinal des Princesses et Nobles Dames, fait et deduit en xxiiii Rondeaux—Epistre des Dames de Paris au Roy—Epistres des Dames de Paris aux Courtisanes estantz en Italie—Epistres non achevées a la Royné Claude touchant la Journée Sainte Brigitte—Sixain de Clement Marot filz de l'Auteur—La Responce de France et des Estatz aux Escrivains sediteux—Chant Royal de la Conception nostre dame—Chant Royal de nostre Redempteur Jesu Christ et ung Rondeau a ce propos—Cinquante Rondeaux sur divers propos. Small 8vo. Paris, Pierre Roffet, s. d. (circa 1532). 2l. 5s.

Maurolyci (Abbatis F.) Photismi, Diaphanorum Partes et Problemata ad Perspectivam et Iridem pertinentia. Extremely scarce. 4to. Neapoli, 1611. Bound up at the end is another rare work of Maurolycus, with ancient MS. Notes, entitled "Quadrati Fabrica et ejus Usus, Venetiis, 1546." In these celebrated Photismi Caustic Curbs are considered prior to Tschirnhausen. 2l. 10s.

Mazzuchelli (Conte G.) gli Scrittori di Italia cioè Notizie Storiche e Critiche intorno alla Vite e agli Scritti dei Letterati Italiani, 6 vols. vellum, folio. Brescia, 1753. 63. 4l. 7s. 6d.

Mena (Juan de) Obras (glosadas por Fernan Nunez Comendador d' la Orden de Santiago), black letter, fine copy in limp vellum folio. Toledo, 1548 (at end 1547). The only other copy known of this rare edition is that in the Imperial Library at Paris. 5l. 2s. 6d.

Missa. Explicit exhortacō de celebracōe misse per modum dyalogi inter pontificem et sacerdotem Anno LXX3 jē. From the Rev. W. Maskell's collection. 4to. Eslinges, C. Fyner, 1473. 4l. 18s.

Mittarelli (J. B.) and D. A. Costadoni Annales Camaldulenses Ordinis Sancti Benedicti, 9 vols. plates, folio. Venetiis, 1755-73. 3l. 4s.

Montaigne (Michel Seigneur de) Livre des Essais divisé en deux Parties. 2 vols. in 1. 8vo. Lyon, pour Gabriel Ligrange Libraire d'Avignon, 1593. A scarce edition, containing the most interesting "Apologie pour Raimond Sebond," and also 29 Sonnets by Estienne de la Boétie. 2l. 18s.

Montetregio (Joannis de) Kalendarium Anni 1476, quo Eclipses Lunæ et Solis (1475-1530), Tabulæ Festorum, &c., volvelles and cuts of Eclipses, &c. Fine copy in the original stamped Venetian morocco. Folio. Venetiis, B. Pictor de Augusta, P. Loslein de Langencen, Erhardus Ratdolt de Augusta, 1476. This work is so excessively rare that Lalande could never see a copy, and it is extremely interesting to the collector, as containing the earliest known title-page bearing the printers' names and date on the first page, which up to this time were invariably placed as a colophon at the end. 8l.

Montetregio (J. de). Das Büchlin Kalendarium durch M. Johan von Künspurg (Montetregio), cuts. Folio. Venedig, Bernhart Maler Erhart Ratdolt von Augspurg, 1478. 6l. 6s.

Musæ. Evangelium S. Lucæ, cum Glossa—Lamentationes Jeremiæ, &c., original monastic binding, with clasps, small folio. Sec. xi.-xii. 4l. 4s.

Ochino (B.) Catechismo cioè Formulario per ammaestrare i fanciulli ne la religione christiana fatto in modo di dialogo, Dove il Ministro della Chiesa domanda, & il fanciullo risponde, 8vo. s. l. 1545. First edition of Ochino's Catechism, so rigidly suppressed that even Brunet does not seem to have been aware of its existence. It was issued without any author's name, and was no doubt circulated privately in Italy to propagate the Protestant faith. 2l. 12s. 6d.

Officium Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, secundum Consuetudinem Romanæ Curie, cum Calendario. Manuscript on vellum, beautifully written by an Italian scribe, with elegant capitals and exquisite borders, illuminated in gold and colours, probably by a Mantuan artist, as the first page, besides a painting of the Madonna and Child, exhibits in the bottom compartment of the border the arms of the Bonacossi, lords of Mantua, supported by two angels. 16mo. Sec. xv. 8l.

Pascal (B.) Traité du Triangle Arithmétique, avec quelques autres petits Traitez sur la même Matière, plate. First edition of a scarce and celebrated work, calf 4to. Paris, 1665. 2l. 7s.

BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

ENGLISH.

ABBOTT—Truth through Fiction; or, Hoary Head and the Valleys below. By Jacob Abbott. A new edit. fcp 8vo cl 2s 6d. Ward and Co.

ASHE—Dictionnaire, ou autre P. & M. de T. Ashe. 12mo cl 6s. Bell and Daldy.

AUTOGRAFY (The) of a Joint Stock Company. Edited by Edward F. Bowsell, fcp 8vo cl 4s. Ward and Lock.

ALEXANDER—Popular Lectures and General Reading. A Lecture by the Rev. Wm. Alexan. d. t. M. 12mo swd 3d. H. & G. Smith, and Co.

BLACK'S Guide to the South-Eastern Counties of England. Kent, with map and illustrations. fcp 8vo cl 11s 3s 4d. A. and C. Black.

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The Charter provides for the support of "One hundred aged and decayed Gentlemen-punsters." On enquiry if there was no provision for *females*, my friend called my attention to this remarkable psychological fact, namely:

THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS A FEMALE PUNSTER.

This remark struck me forcibly, and on reflection I found that *I never knew nor heard of one*, though I have once or twice heard a woman make a single detached pun, as I have known a hen to crow.

On arriving at the south gate of the Asylum grounds, I was about to ring, but my friend held my arm and begged me to rap with my stick, which I did. An old man with a very comical face presently opened the gate and put out his head.

"So you prefer *Come to A bell*, do you?" he said,—and began chuckling and coughing at a great rate.

My friend winked at me.

"You're here still, Old Joe, I see," he said to the old man.

"Yes, yes,—and it's very odd, considering how often I've *bolled*, nights."

He then threw open the double gates for us to ride through.

"Now," said the old man, as he pulled the gates after us, "you've had a long journey."

"Why, how is that, Old Joe?" said my friend.

"Don't you see?" he answered; "there's the *East hinges* on one side of the gate, and there's the *West hinges* on t'other side,—haw! haw! haw!"

We had no sooner got into the yard than a feeble little gentleman, with a remarkably bright eye, came up to us, looking very seriously, as if something had happened.

"The town has entered a complaint against the Asylum as a gambling establishment," he said to my friend the Director.

"What do you mean?" said my friend.

"Why, they complain that there's a *lot o' rye* on the premises," he answered, pointing to a field of that grain,—and hobbled away, his shoulders shaking with laughter as he went. . . .

The Superintendent showed some of his old tendencies, as he went round with us.

"Do you know"—he broke out all at once—"why they don't take steppes in Tartary for establishing Insane Hospitals?"

We both confessed ignorance.

"Because there are *nomad* people to be found there," he said, with a dignified smile.

He proceeded to introduce us to different inmates. The first was a middle-aged scholarly man, who was seated at a table with a Webster's Dictionary and a sheet of paper before him.

"Well, what luck to-day, Mr. Mowzer?" said the Superintendent.

"Three or four only," said Mr. Mowzer. "Will you hear 'em now,—now I'm here?"

We all nodded.

"Don't you see Webster *ers* in the words center and theater?"

"If he spells leather *lether*, and feather *fether*, isn't there danger that he'll give us a *bad spell of weather*?"

"Besides, Webster is a resurrectionist; he does not allow *u* to rest quietly in the mould. . . .

"We like to humour the inmates," he said. "It has a bad effect, we find, on their health and spirits to disappoint them of their little pleasantries. Some of the jests to which we have listened are not new to me, though I dare say you may not have heard them often before. The same thing happens in general society, with this additional disadvantage, that there is no punishment provided for 'violent and unmanageable' punsters, as in our institution."

We made our bow to the Superintendent and walked to the place where our carriage was waiting for us. On our way an exceedingly decrepit old man moved slowly towards us, with a perfectly blank look on his face, but still appearing as if he wished to speak.

"Look!" said the Director,—that is out! Centenarian."

The ancient man crawled towards us, cocked one eye, with which he seemed to see a little, up at us, and said,—

"Sarvant, young Gentlemen. Why is a—a—a—like a—a—a—? Give it up? Because it's a—a—a—"

He smiled a pleasant smile, as if it were all plain enough.

"One hundred and seven last Christmas," said the Director. He lost his answers about the age of ninety-eight. Of late years he puts his whole conundrums in blank,—but they please him just as well."

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We really cannot publish J. D. D.'s Latin Sepplia, and he forces us to tell him that they really do him very little credit, even in their amended state. As to J. D. D.'s not having had a dictionary and gradus by him when he wrote the first copy, we can only say the presence of these books has led to comparatively little improvement. "Aera" is as objectionable as "aethera"; "dulce-spirantes" is quite untenable where the first word is a trochee; "avoces" and "velles" cannot be coupled in the same construction; and "nec sinas" is not Latin. We may add that we could have pardoned a score of such blunders had J. D. D.'s composition had a little vigour and concentration. As to the Professor of the London University who revised the first edition of J. D. D.'s verses, we can only say that he must be a very incapable teacher, or that he felt too tired to get beyond the first stanza.

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London: W. ALLAN, DULAU and Co; SIMPKIN, MARSHALL and Co.

Printed and published by JOHN CROCKFORD, at 10, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C., in the County of Middlesex—

Saturday, July 27, 1861.